THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For DECEMBER, 1811.

The Thirty-sixth Number.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

	PAGE
1. View of Warwick House, the Residence of the Princess Charlotte of Wales	350
2. Ladies' Riding Dress	358
3. ——— Mourning Dress	*ib.*
4. Sofa Writing-Table	360
5. Allegorical Wood-cut, *with Patterns of British Manufactures*	362
6. Pattern of Needlework	*ib.*
7. Frontispiece.	

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Conversations on the Arts, by *Juninus*	313
Pithou's Will	318
Correction of certain erroneous Accounts respecting Galileo, the celebrated Italian Astronomer, by *Augustus Von Kotzebue*	320
Fluxional Problems, by Mr. *Thos. Slee*	326
Observations on Sicily	328
Spirit of Frivolousness	332
The Modern Spectator, No. IX.	334
On Commerce, No. XVI.	338
Intelligence, Literary, Scientific, &c.	339
Musical Review	345
Warwick House	350
Retrospect of Politics—Spanish Peninsula	*ib.*
South of Spain—Eastern Provinces of Spain	352
Spanish Cortes	353
Spanish Colonies	354
Naval Occurrences—France	355
Sicily—Russia—Baltic—America	356
Domestic Intelligence	357
Prices of Bullion	*ib.*
Fashions for Ladies	358
Twenty-second Letter from a young Lady in London to her Sister in the Country	*ib.*
Fashionable Furniture	360
Medical Report	*ib.*
Agricultural Report	361
Allegorical Wood-cut, with Patterns	362
Poetry	363
Bankruptcies and Dividends	364
London Markets	369
Meteorological Table—Manchester	370
Meteorological Table—London	371
Prices of Companies' Shares	*ib.*
Prices of Stocks	372
Index.	

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from the professors of the arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, *needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.*

The Letter on the Causes of the Audacity and Success of the French Privateers, and on the best Means of preventing the Depredations at present committed by them on our Commerce, *shall have an early insertion, to which the importance of the subject justly entitles it.*

The explanation of G. F. *tends to strengthen, rather than to invalidate our animadversions, as it fixes the impropriety of the object of censure on the shoulders of the society in question.*

We are obliged to a contributor for his French Translation of the Epithet on a White Mouse, *inserted in a former Number of the Repository; but conceiving* one *epithet enough in all conscience for* any *mouse, we must decline making use of his favour.*

We hope in our next Number to be able to present our readers with the long-promised engraving of the magnificent Staircase of Carleton House.

It would give us great pleasure to gratify a correspondent by the insertion of St. Amand's Lines; *but we conceive ourselves doing a greater service to the writer by keeping them back, than by submitting them to the public eye.*

Directions to the Binder for placing the Plates in the Sixth Volume.

No.			PAGE
	1.	Frontispiece	
XXXI.	2.	Portrait of Lord Viscount Wellington . . .	26
	3.	View of Whitehall Chapel, with the French Eagles	35
	4.	Metamorphic Library Chair	40
	5.	Ladies' Opera Dress .	52
	6.	——— Promenade Costume	ib.
	7.	Allegorical Wood-cut, with Patterns . . .	54
XXXII.	8.	View of the Geyser in Iceland	67
	9.	Interior of the Grand Saloon at the Auction Mart	93
	10.	French Window Curtain	103
	11.	Ladies' Walking Dress	113
	12.	——— Evening Dress	114
	13.	Allegorical Wood-cut, with Patterns . . .	115
XXXIII.	14.	View of the Bullion Yard, Bank of England	152
	15.	Dwarf Library Bookcase	165
	16.	View of the Conservatory, Carleton House	167
	17.	Ladies' Promenade Costume	177
XXXIII.	18.	Ladies' Morning Dress	177
	19.	Allegorical Wood-cut, with Patterns . . .	ib.
XXXIV.	20.	View of the Auction Mart Coffee-Room .	217
	21.	Merlin's Mechanical Chair	225
	22.	View of Carleton House	227
	23.	Ladies' Walking Dress	236
	24.	——— Evening Dress	ib.
	25.	Allegorical Wood-cut, with Patterns . . .	238
XXXV.	26.	View of an old House, Newington Green .	278
	27.	——— the Russell Institution	288
	28.	French Window Curtains	291
	29.	Ladies' Walking Dress	302
	30.	——— Carriage Costume	ib.
	31.	Allegorical Wood-cut, with Patterns . . .	305
	32.	Pattern of a Veil and Border for Needlework	306
XXXVI.	33.	View of Warwick House	350
	34.	Ladies' Riding Dress	358
	35.	——— Mourning Dress	ib.
	36.	Sofa Writing-Table .	360
	37.	Allegorical Wood-cut, with Patterns . . .	362
	38.	Pattern of Needlework	ib.

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————The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE ARTS.—By JUNINUS.

(Continued from p. 253.)

MISS K. You have brought me a wrong print, Miss Eve. This is a large Crown, and on the wrapper is an observation or two written by me. Suppose, for variety, we consider a little what chance has brought us.

First, there are two observations which I have extracted from some book, I suppose.—The distances of the planets, when marked in miles, are a burden to the memory. Astronomers often express them in a shorter way, by supposing the distances from the earth to the sun to be divided into ten parts. Mercury may then be estimated at four such parts from the sun; Venus at seven; Mars at fifteen; Jupiter at fifty-two; Saturn at ninety-five, and the Georgium Sidus at one hundred and ninety.—The other is, that the number of inhabitants computed at present in the known world, at a medium taken from the best calculations, is about 953 millions: of which Europe contains 153; Asia 500; Africa 150; and America 150.

Now let us consider this print of the *Crown*, under which is written—"True Representation of the rich Imperial Crown of State worn by his most sacred Majesty King George III. on the day of his Coronation, September 22, 1761: the crown being eight inches in diameter, and twelve high from the erminion border to the summit of the transparent cross; embellished with 2631 brilliants of the first water, pre-

pared by Mr. Aaron Franks; several of which weigh above one hundred grains each, together twelve ounces, or one pound troy weight, surpassing in richness and beauty all the preceding crowns in England. Made under the direction of Francis Grose, jeweller in London. Published July 1763. Edward Rooker *sc.*"

There are other crowns as large as this that lie with this print. Here is one of them, under which is written—"The true Representation of the rich Imperial Crown of State worn by his most sacred Majesty King George II. on the day of his coronation, October 11th, 1727. John Bancke *del.* J. Sympson *sc.*" —Then follows a description of this Crown.

Here is another print of the Crown with which Louis XV. king of France, was crowned October 25th, 1722. This was engraved in France.

Miss *Eve.* I observe that Christian kings have a cross on their crowns. On ancient medals there are several sorts of crowns, as the rostral, mural, radiated, &c. The emperor Justinian was the first that used an arched crown surmounted by a cross.

Louis XIV. lived, I think, many years at the same time with our king Charles II.

Miss *K.* Yes, and his only brother, Philip, Duke of Orleans, who died in 1701, married for his first wife the sister of Charles II. Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Charles I. and his queen Henrietta Maria of France. The last mentioned princess was daughter of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis.

Miss *Eve.* Was not Mary de Medicis a great patroness of Rubens the painter?

Miss *K.* Yes; he painted the Luxembourg gallery at Paris for this queen, after the assassination of Henry IV. She knighted Rubens, who received the same honour from Philip IV. of Spain and Charles I. of England. For these two monarchs he painted the palace of the Escurial and the Banquetting-house at Whitehall.

Miss *Eve.* Reynolds justly describes the works of this ornamental painter when he says, that his figures have expression and act with energy, but without simplicity or dignity; and that his colouring is too tinted: but the splendour of this style always did and always will please; though his figures are neither beautiful, simple, nor dignified, and his architecture so Gothic. It is observed, that some of his pictures are so splendid that they look as if the sun shone on them.

Miss *K.* This arises from great lights and a breadth of shadow; from extreme opposites, reconciled by balancing, and the shadows from objects being very apparent; also from precision in the center of vision and the reflections. His lightness or sketchiness was produced by the habit of considering the whole together. The hand often falling here and there, while pondering on this whole together, produces this sketchiness or lightness, which many, who have not this habit, are unable to execute. It may be also observed, that what is produced when the mind is thinking, is fraught with character, intention, or meaning, and from this continual pondering on the whole picture the parts are well put together. Rubens was born in 1577 at Cologne, and was consequently a German; a circumstance which does not seem

to be generally considered. He studied under Otho Venius, or Van Veen. This painter had two beautiful daughters, Gertrude and Cornelia; the former was born in 1578, and the latter in 1580. They both attained celebrity in their father's profession.

Miss *Eve*. Rubens probably enjoyed many an agreeable hour in his early youth in company with these lovely students.

Miss *K*. Rubens took great delight in cultivating the arts. He seems to have been very communicative of his knowledge. What a number of excellent painters were his pupils! Vandyke, Jordaens, the elder Teniers, Diepenbeck, Van Campen, Wouters, Van Thulden, Hoffmann, Van Houc, Schut, Malo, Vander Berg, old Erasmus Quellinus, and many others.

When auctioneers have the picture of a beautiful woman, and are unacquainted with the original, they often set her down in their catalogues as one of Rubens' wives.

But, as we were observing, Henry IV. of France and Mary de Medicis his queen were the parents of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. of England. Here is a description of her first arrival in this country written at the time, and which shews the prejudices entertained against her merely because she was a Roman Catholic. It is from a manuscript work of Sir Simonds d'Ewes, who was afterwards rather a considerable man of the Parliament party, and one of the most eminent antiquaries of the age.

"On Thursday the 30th, and last day of this instant June, 1625, I went to Whitehall purposely to see the queen, which I did fully all the time she sat at dinner. I perceived her to be a most absolute delicate lady, after I had surveyed all the features of her face, much enlivened by her radiant and sparkling black eyes. Besides, her deportment among her women was so sweet and humble, and her speech and looks to her other servants so mild and gracious, as I could not abstain from divers deep-fetched sighs to consider that she wanted the knowledge of the true religion."

Howell, in his *Familiar Letters*, thus speaks of this beautiful, but unfortunate princess:—"I can now send you most gallant news, for we have now a most noble queen of England, who, in true beauty, is beyond the long-wooed Infanta; for she was of a fading, flaxen hair, big-lipped, and somewhat heavy-eyed: but this daughter of France, this youngest branch of Bourbon, being but in her cradle when the Great Henry, her father, was put out of the world, is of a more lively and lasting complexion, a dark brown. She has eyes that sparkle like stars, and for her physiognomy she may be said to be a mirror of perfection. She had a rough passage in her transfretation to Dover castle, and in Canterbury the king bedded first with her. There were a goodly train of choice ladies attended her coming upon the bowling-green on Barham Downs, upon the way, who divided themselves into two rows, and they appeared like so many constellations; but methought the country ladies outshined the courtiers."

Miss *Eve*. Mary de Medicis was in this country. I have seen a print under which is written—"A north-east View of Cheapside, with the Cross and Conduit, and part of the Procession of the Queen-mother,

Mary de Medicis, to visit her son and daughter, King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria."

Was not the person who engraved the print of the crown worn by king George III. at his coronation, also a famous harlequin?

Miss *K*. Yes, Edward Rooker was not only the most celebrated harlequin of his time, but also the first ruler in this kingdom, the king not excepted.

Miss *Eve*. I understand, you mean the first ruler of architecture. What are his principal engravings?

Miss *K*. A section of St. Paul's Cathedral, from S. Wale and J. Gwynn, decorated according to Sir Christopher Wren's plan. This was published May 27th, 1755.—Part of the bridge at Blackfriars, as it was in July, 1760. Several remarkable buildings in London, from Thomas and Paul Sandby; such as, a *View of the West Front of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden*—*St. James's Gate*, from Cleveland-row—*Whitehall and the Horse Guards*—*Covent-Garden Piazza*—*Scotland Yard, with part of the Banquetting House;* these were published about 1766—Plates for Stuart's *Antiquities of Athens*, and many other considerable works.

Miss *Eve*. Had he not a son who was also very ingenious?

Miss *K*. Yes, named Michael Angelo Rooker. He was scene-painter at the Haymarket Theatre, and an associate of the Royal Academy; made designs for books, and drew and engraved small landscapes with great neatness and taste.

Edward Rooker was pupil to Henry Roberts, who kept a print-shop two doors east of Hand-court, High Holborn. He became the best architecture engraver of this country, and as Harlequin, is supposed to have equalled either Lunn or Rich.

Miss *Eve*.

When Lunn appear'd with matchless art and whim,
He gave the pow'r of speech to every limb;
Tho' mask'd and meek, convey'd his quick intent,
And told in frolic gestures all he meant.

Thomas Davies, in his *Life of Garrick*, says, that no man, in fifty years, approached Rich's excellence in Harlequin. His gesticulation was so perfectly expressive of his meaning, that every action of his hand or head, or any part of his body, was a kind of dumb eloquence that was readily understood by the audience. Garrick's action was not more perfectly adapted to his characters, than Rich's attitudes and movements to the various employment of the wooden-sword magician. His taking leave of Columbine, in one or two of his pantomimes, was at once graceful and affecting.

Whom do you consider the best performers in this way at this time?

Miss *K*. Bologna, junior, and Mrs. Wybrow.

Edward Rooker died suddenly, at his house in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, Nov. 22, 1774, and was buried in St. Giles's church-yard. His son, Michael Angelo Rooker, died in March, 1801, aged 55 years.

Miss *Eve*. Was Henry Roberts, his master, a good engraver?

Miss *K*. I have seen his name to some large landscapes that are well engraved, particularly a prospect of the upper part of Dove Dale, in Derbyshire, from a painting by Thomas Smith. This was published

July 7, 1743; but soon afterwards he seemed to be careless of excellence. He engraved, it seems, what he thought would have a quick sale in his shop, such as drawing-books, Mr. Thomas Meredith's bay horse, Bandy, and other celebrated race-horses, thousands of which, many years since, decorated the parlours of country inns. He also published humorous prints and remarkable characters, such as *Margaret Finch, Queen of the Gypsies*. This was drawn from the life by John Strache. Under the print is engraved the following:

"This remarkable person was born at Sutton, in Kent, and lived to the age of 108 years. After a course of travelling the kingdom as Queen of the Gypsy Tribe, her place of residence was at Norwood, about eleven years before her decease, and by her constant custom of sitting on the ground, with her chin resting on her knees, her sinews became so contracted, that she could not extend herself or change her position; so that when she died, her corpse was forced to be crammed into a box sizable to her usual posture, and therein conveyed in a hearse, accompanied by two coaches, to Beckenham, in Kent, where she was decently interred, with a funeral sermon preached on the oçcasion, in the year 1740, the expence of which was defrayed by the neighbouring publicans. The oddness of her figure and the fame of her fortune-telling, drew a vast concourse of spectators, from the highest rank of quality even to those of the lowest class of life: these, with many other circumstances (too tedious to mention), render her an object of admiration to this and all future ages."

James Roberts, the son, engraved landscapes with taste, some for Boydell, from R. Wilson, published in 1765. He died in Cold Bath Fields, in 1790, aged about 54, and was interred in St. Andrew's new burial-ground in Gray's Inn-road. His father, Henry Roberts, died a year or two afterwards, aged about 80. The best pupils of the latter were Edward Rooker and Thomas Bonner.

Two doors on the west side of Hand-court, in High Holborn, is another print-shop, which was kept by an engraver named Isaac Taylor, who died in October, 1807. He engraved some large plates for Boydell, and also a Flemish collection from Van Harp, published in 1765. He has left two sons, Isaac and Charles, ingenious engravers, the former of whom has likewise engraved several large plates for Boydell, as *David Rizzio, Musician to Mary Queen of Scots*, from Opie, published in 1791—*King Henry the Eighth's first Sight of Anne Bullen*, from Stothard—*The Holy Maid of Kent*, from Tresham — *Falstaff frightened by supposed Demons*, from Smirke, and many others. William James Taylor, nephew to Isaac Taylor, senior, seems to possess as good abilities as any of his name; but being a public singer at Vauxhall, this has so dissipated his attention, and so much prevented his advancement, that he is but little known.

Isaac Taylor, sen. born about 1734, and his brother James, born about 1739, were the sons of Isaac Taylor, a brass-founder at Worcester, who used also to engrave cyphers, coats of arms, &c. He was an ingenious man, but without cultivation. James died in Cold Bath

Fields, about 1790, aged 51. His best pupil is Anker Smith, A.R.A.

Miss *Eve*. I have been at this shop kept by Mr. Taylor, it is called the Architectural Library.

Miss *K*. I have also bought books in architecture at this shop. Here is the first book I studied in this science:—*Rudiments of Ancient Architecture, containing the Five Orders, with their Proportions and Examples of each from the Antique: —also Extracts from Vitruvius, Pliny, &c. relative to the Buildings of the Ancients; with a Dictionary of Terms.* Illustrated with eleven plates. Published by Taylor, at the Architectural Library.

Though the proportions of the antique are so superior to those of Gothic architecture, yet the latter often possesses a length of line, such as the long aisles of abbeys, &c. and a breadth of line and shadow, that gives greatness of parts, and much grandeur to some of these edifices, however defective in other respects. The beauties of this species of architecture seem to have been but faintly relished before Milton wrote his beautiful lines on the subject:—

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale;
And love the high embower'd roof,
With antique pillars massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light:
There let the pealing organ blow
To the full voic'd choir below,
In service high, and anthems clear,
As may with sweetness, through mine ear,
Dissolve me into ecstasies,
And bring all heaven before mine eyes.
These pleasures, Melancholy, give,
And I with thee will chuse to live.

JUNINUS.

PITHOU'S WILL.

PITHOU, a celebrated French lawyer, of the 16th century, filled various important posts with the highest reputation. His will may by many be considered rather vainglorious; but who can forbear admiring that man, who, after an irreproachable life, can sit down in his last moments and write as follows?—

"In an age of unprecedented corruption of manners, I have, as far as lay in my power, lived uprightly, loved my friends with sincerity, and endeavoured to reconcile my enemies by kindness. For my wife I always entertained the tenderest affection; to my children I have shown no weakness; and in my servants I honoured human nature. Vice I shunned, even in those who were otherwise dear to me; and I loved virtue wherever I found it, even in my enemies. I have done all that a prudent man ought to do, to preserve his property, but have never been anxious to increase it. I have invariably observed this axiom: Do not to others what thou wouldest not wish to be done to thee. I have despised all unmerited or cheap favours—I have ever detested avarice and meanness, especially in the ministers of religion and justice —I have always honoured old age, both in my infancy, in manhood, and in maturer years. To my country I have ever been faithfully attached. I preferred labour to places of honour: I was rather desirous to instruct men than to govern them. In my retirement I constantly studi-

ed the public welfare, and from this I never separated my private interest. It was always my ardent wish to see the wounds of the state healed, but only by gentle means, not by revolutions. Peace, even a hard peace, always appeared to me to be preferable to war. With pain I have seen rapacity, ambition, and depravity assume the mask of religion and piety. I have too long studied and admired antiquity to suffer myself to be dazzled by innovations. Subtile disquisitions on the existence of God, and subjects of that kind, I have always looked upon as useless and dangerous. With pleasure I learned from my own experience that a person may attain his ends more easily and successfully by probity and candour, than by artifice and hypocrisy. I preferred the art of thinking justly, to that of speaking eloquently. Free from ambition, cupidity, or envy, reckoning the best and most meritorious men in the number of my friends, and enjoying a competent fortune, I might have led a tranquil and inactive life, had not the welfare of the state lain nearer my heart than my own ease. To me, on the contrary, the most delightful days were those which I devoted to the state or to my friends. I have borne present evils with greater fortitude than the fear of future ills which I anticipated, and a signal misfortune made less impression upon me than tormenting uncertainty. Experience has taught me, that inflexible justice without ill-humour, without obstinacy, severe but uniform, is the surest means of restraining the wicked. Convinced of the wisdom of the laws of my country, I leave to them the division of my property after my death. I hope—or rather, I know, that my wife will redouble her affection for me in our children, and devote herself entirely to their education. To posterity I transmit this faithful picture of my heart and soul. My wish is, that it may receive this picture with the same candour with which I have drawn it, and derive benefit from the delineation."

A satirist, after reading this will, observed, that Pithou had left nothing to be said by the person who should preach his funeral sermon. But if the upright man wrote these lines in the purest consciousness of their truth; if his contemporaries and posterity unanimously confirm this truth; why should he be silent on the subject? why not excite in generous souls the wish to be able to say the same of themselves in the last moments of their mortal existence—a wish that in every mind always precedes the reality?

Unfortunately there will be in every age but very few persons who can leave the world with such a testament in their hands, and such peace in their hearts. Still less can they who, like Attila, for instance, were the blood-stained idols of their contemporaries, and whose will would be expressed in something like the following terms:—

" In this happy age of moral depravity I loved none but myself. I always gave the preference to my own family, because it was *mine*. In my servants I honoured myself. Virtue was alike intolerable in friend or foe. I did all that lay in my power to augment my acquisitions, and never followed the maxim, Do not to others as you would not be done by. Abject meanness was pleasing

to me, especially in the ministers of religion and justice. I never had a country, and consequently was a stranger to the sentiment called patriotism. I panted for glory, and was rather desirous to rule over than to instruct men. Incessantly intent on my private interest, I have invariably separated it from the public good. Daily did I inflict fresh wounds on the state, and took delight in revolutions. War always appeared to me to be preferable to peace, especially war at the expence of others. I could artfully assume any mask that suited my purpose—Antiquity I studied merely to pick innovations out of it—Difficult questions I solved with the sword. Experience taught me that hypocrisy is the surest way to attain any end. I never concerned myself about thinking or speaking well, but only about fighting well. Divided between ambition, rapacity, and envy, those were the happiest days of my life on which I could plunge a million or two of men into misery."

CORRECTION OF CERTAIN ERRONEOUS ACCOUNTS RESPECTING GALILEO, THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN ASTRONOMER.

By Augustus Von Kotzebue.

An historical falsehood, says Mallet du Pan, that has been for twenty years in circulation, very often cannot be exterminated in the course of many successive centuries. If it relates to powerful and successful princes, historians themselves unfortunately bear witness against the truth, as Horace Walpole has remarked in regard to Richard III. and as we still daily observe to the present moment. If it relates to doctrines or opinions which parties are interested in establishing, the error remains for ages longer unshaken, because it is supported by credulity and enthusiasm.

Both of these have had but too powerful an influence over the judgments formed respecting the Romish Inquisition. It seems indeed to be a received opinion, that it is impossible to calumniate the Inquisition; but we ought to give even the devil himself his due. If the Romish Inquisition cannot be entirely acquitted of one of the most grievous offences against sound philosophy that is laid to its charge, namely, the sentence pronounced by it upon Galileo, some excuse may at least be made for it. Were we to pin our faith to the pathetic stories and exclamations which have been repeated even to disgust in a hundred printed-works, we should look upon this celebrated philosopher as a sacrifice to the barbarism of his age, and to the stupidity of the court of Rome; we should firmly believe that cruelty had combined with ignorance to strangle natural philosophy in its cradle, and that the inquisitors had done every thing in their power to bury the fundamental truths of astronomy in the same dungeon with their defender. This, however, in spite of all declamations, is totally false. Galileo was not persecuted as a good astronomer, but as a bad theologian. He might have made the earth revolve, and pursue what

course he pleased, if he had not interfered with the exposition of the Bible. That he made enemies by his discoveries, like all great geniuses, is but too true; but for the troubles in which he was involved, he was indebted only to his love of theological disputation.

This truth may appear paradoxical, but it is founded on Galileo's own confession; on letters written with his own hand; on the statements of Guicciardini and Marquis Nicolini, ambassadors of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany at Rome, both of whom, as well as the house of Medicis, were patrons, disciples, and warm friends of the ambitious philosopher. As to the barbarism of the age, we need only observe that it was the age of a Tasso, Ariosto, Machiavel, Bembo, Torricelli, Fra. Paolo, and many other celebrated men.

For the sake of the ladies, whom I would fain consider among the number of my readers, and who have perhaps heard but little of Galileo, I will prefix a sketch of his life.—Galileo was born, in 1564, at Pisa, or Florence. Whether he was a child of love as some assert, or born in lawful wedlock according to others, is of no consequence whatever. His father was a nobleman of Florence, who left behind him a work of some repute on music. Respecting the education of young Galileo, opinions differ as much as they do on the subject of his birth. Moreri asserts that his father caused him to be educated with the greatest care; while Chaufferié, the continuator of Bayle, maintains that he was totally neglected, and was indebted to his own genius and industry for all his attainments. He applied himself with great zeal to the mathematics, became professor at Padua, and was then invited by Cosmo II. Grand-Duke of Tuscany, to Pisa, and afterwards removed to Florence, as first philosopher and mathematician to that prince.

While he was yet in Venice, he was informed that a Dutchman had invented a glass which brought distant objects nearer to the eye. Without having ever seen this glass, Galileo, by dint of reflection, found out the manner in which it must necessarily be constructed, and thus became the inventor of the telescope, with which he made the most important discoveries. He first discerned the mountains and vallies in the moon, observed her eccentricity; the decrease and increase of Venus; the variation in magnitude of that planet and of Mars; the spots in the sun and their motion; and the four satellites of Jupiter, to which he gave the appellation of the Medicean stars. He suspected that their frequent eclipses would lead much more readily to the discovery of the longitude, than the rare eclipses of the moon; and he was the first that perceived new solar systems in the milky way and nebulæ. All these observations he made in the course of a few years, and every body was filled with admiration of the man who had, as it were, withdrawn the curtain from before the creation of God.

At that time Copernicus had demonstrated his new system of the motion of the earth with German accuracy and *sang froid*, but had wisely avoided all mention of the Bible, that he might not contradict the Jewish hero, Joshua. The ardent Italian embraced this system; but

not content with inculcating it as a philosophical truth from the professor's chair, and agreeably to the spirit of his age, he soon began to mingle with it theological subtleties, and thus brought natural philosophy into the field against the Bible. The Jacobins—inquisitors, and more diligent observers of their own interest than of the courses of the heavenly bodies—were staggered by the new doctrine; they beheld the philosopher with a suspicious eye, but were far from imputing his boldness to him as a crime. This of itself is a wonder, for the moment was favourable for them. Paul V. who then wore the triple crown, was, according to Guicciardini, "an enemy to the sciences, men of genius, and innovations of every kind; and the learned concealed their knowledge from him, lest it might be productive of disagreeable consequences."

Regardless of this state of things, and puffed up with the fame he had acquired, Galileo went, in 1611, to Rome, where he publicly explained his discoveries; shewed the solar spots to most of the cardinals, prelates, and Romans of distinction; was loaded with honours and applause, feasted and entertained for three months, when he again departed without molestation. No person ever thought of accusing him of heresy; all who were invested with the Roman purple belonged to his admirers. Viviani himself, his disciple and biographer, or rather panegyrist, speaks of this flattering reception, this general admiration. But by what means then was the tranquillity of the philosopher disturbed?—By the cabals of monks, and his own overweening arrogance. A Jacobin in Florence had written, and held disputations, against the earth's motion. Those who cannot produce demonstration, have recourse, as it is well known, to calumny and abuse. All means were tried to render Galileo obnoxious to the pope, the cardinals, and the grand-duke. The Dominicans fanned the flame, and the Jesuits, in the utmost silence, brought fuel to feed it. Cosmo II. paid no attention to their accusations, and when his celebrated *protégé* was cited in 1615 to appear before the tribunal of the Inquisition at Rome, he allowed him to travel thither under his special protection, and assigned him a lodging in his own palace of Trinita del Monte.

The prejudices imbibed against him at Rome, could not yet have embittered the minds of people there; for no sooner did he appear in that city, than all was forgotten, and he was every where received, as before, with marks of esteem and friendship. His enemies, ashamed of their conduct, were silent, and the Jesuits themselves began to load him with caresses.

He might have returned in triumph to Florence, he might there have developed his system with philosophic boldness, and have erected it upon the foundations of physics and mathematics, had he only avoided intermingling theology with it. This prudent advice was given him by the Cardinal del Monte and several members of the tribunal of the Inquisition; but he obstinately and proudly insisted, that this tribunal should absolutely coincide in his opinions on various passages of Scripture.

"He positively required," says

Guicciardini in his dispatches, "that the pope and the tribunal of the Inquisition should formally declare, that the system of Copernicus was founded on the Bible. He besieged the papal anti-chamber and the palaces of the cardinals; he distributed tracts after tracts, and refused to listen to the counsel of his friends. After he had long persecuted and wearied out several cardinals, he at length attached himself to Cardinal Orsini, who was so importunate with the pope to comply with Galileo's request, that his holiness abruptly broke off the conversation, and agreed with Cardinal Bellarein to examine Galileo's doctrines in a congregation on the 2d of March. Galileo pushes this affair with the utmost vehemence, and possesses neither power nor prudence to carry it through. He may throw us all into great embarrassment, and I cannot see what he is likely to gain by a longer residence in this city."

Such were the sentiments of his friend and disciple. The court of Tuscany was just then anxious to obtain cardinals' hats for two princes of the house of Medicis, and fearing that these theological squabbles might prove prejudicial to its interests, it recalled the indiscreet philosopher. Galileo quitted Rome, against his inclination, in June, 1616.

And what was the conclusion of the assembled congregation? Was any harm done by it to the philosopher? Not the least. He himself wrote to the grand duke's secretary of state as follows:—"The Jacobins may write and preach as much as they please that the Copernican system is heretical; the decision of the church is not correspondent with their hopes. The congregation has merely decided, that the motion of the earth is not consistent with the Bible. Those works only are prohibited which assert this concordance—(consequently not those that maintained the motion of the earth). The prohibition relates solely to the satirical work of a certain Carmelite, printed last year. I, for my own person, am no farther interested in this decision."

Before his departure, Bellarein sent for him once more, and had a long friendly conversation with him. He was, indeed, forbidden to say any thing more concerning the agreement of the Bible with the Copernican system, but for the rest all possible astronomical hypotheses were left open to him. For fifteen years Galileo obeyed the mandates of the Inquisition, and for fifteen years all his enemies were silent. Paul V. was dead, and also Gregory XV. his successor. A noble Florentine, Urban VIII. formerly Cardinal Barberini, was now seated on the papal throne. He was attached to the belles lettres and the Jesuits, made verses himself, and corrected hymns. Cosmo II. was likewise dead. His widow, Mary of Austria, governed Tuscany during the minority of Ferdinand II. This mild, weak, and extremely pious princess had one son who was a cardinal, and another who was to be invested with that dignity; she was even desirous to see the latter adorned with the triple tiara. This was therefore not the moment for philosophy to engage in a contest with the Inquisition. Unluckily, the three comets which appeared in 1618, had inflamed Galileo's zeal afresh. Grossi, a Jesuit at Rome, and Guiducci, a

disciple of Galileo's, entered into an unequal conflict on the subject of comets. The latter was, to be sure, supported by incontestible arguments, but the former was backed by his order and the all-powerful Bellarein. Galileo, regardless alike of the critical state of things, and of the prohibition which was yet in force, wrote against the Jesuits, dedicated his book to the pope, and soon afterwards printed his celebrated Dialogues on the planetary system, for which he even obtained the sanction of a prelate and prefect of the holy palace.

The Dialogues found their way unmolested into general circulation, and were translated into all languages. This brilliant success completely intoxicated their author. He was not less intent on a theological victory than the defence of the Copernican system. Rome was inundated with controversial publications. Was it then any wonder that his enemies should have been roused? Jesuits and monks seized the opportunity to humble him, and who can deny that he himself wilfully afforded them the opportunity? In this case, the question related not to the defence of the truth, but merely to sophistries unworthy of theological philosophers. On the subject of these alone, Galileo displayed such intemperate warmth, that he scrupled not to compromise the protection of the grand-duke, the friendship of the cardinals, and the true interest of the sciences.

In order to exasperate Urban VIII. against him, the Jesuits had recourse to an expedient worthy of themselves. This pope, it is well known, esteemed an ingenious sonnet beyond all the systems of astronomers. They piqued his vanity and excited his jealousy, by whispering that Galileo was his rival in making verses, and had attempted to hold him up to ridicule, under the name of Simplicio. The pope, nevertheless, privately communicated to the philosopher the accusations of his enemies, and instead of delivering him immediately into the hands of the Inquisition, he was content to summon a congregation for the purpose of examining into the truth of them. It cannot be denied that the minds of people were prejudiced against him, but not by fanaticism or ignorance, as so many declamatory writers have asserted; that spirit which prompts men to condemn all opinions but their own, kindled the dispute; and if this odious spirit were excusable in Galileo, why not in the pope, in Bellarein, in the Inquisition, and the whole court of Rome, which he had virtually challenged?

The Marquis Nicolini, successor to Guicciardini, wrote to his court as follows: "The matter must be treated with coolness and moderation; if Galileo grows hot, all will be lost. In this case there must be no disputing, no menaces, no exultation."

The philosopher was cited. The court of Tuscany sought by all kinds of pretexts, negociations, and excuses to defer his departure, but at length he was obliged to appear. In February, 1633, he went to Rome. How was he treated there? —With extraordinary respect, with particular attention, with an indulgence which testified the general veneration paid to his genius. He was not confined in the house of

the Inquisition, but permitted to reside at the Tuscan ambassador's. To the latter the pope thus expressed himself: "I shew particular favour to Galileo; for even the Duke of Mantua's son was not only conveyed to Rome in a close litter, but was shut up in the castle of St. Angelo till the decision of his affair."

When a month afterwards, Galileo, by the advice of the grand-duke, removed into the house of the Inquisition, the usual rules were dispensed with in his favour, and he was treated with much greater lenity than bishops, prelates, and other persons of distinction, who had been in a similar situation. He had no other prison than the habitation of the fiscal; he was allowed to walk about, to retain his valet, to send him out, and even to receive visits from the Marquis Nicolini, and all the persons belonging to the embassy. In eighteen days he was even sent back again to the palace of the ambassador, though his examination was not yet finished. The president of the commission and Cardinal Barberini took upon themselves the responsibility of his liberation, without ever consulting the congregation on the subject. He had liberty to walk in the gardens about Rome, but was forbidden to appear in the streets, except in a carriage with the windows half shut. Such were the dreary dungeons of which so many fabulous stories have been told.

It is well known that Galileo was at full liberty to defend himself, and that he actually did so. But this defence, preserved in one of his manuscript letters, is mere nonsense. In this performance he never attempts to prove the earth's motion to the inquisitors, but skirmishes with them on the subject of Job and Joshua; and after reading it, one is at a loss on whom to bestow a smile of the greatest contempt, on those who interrogate, or on him who answers. Sentence was at length pronounced. A recantation was required; he was ordered to confine himself to the ambassador's palace, but only for the sake of appearances, and to deter others by example; for twelve days afterwards, Galileo was allowed to return to his own country, and during the whole affair he had suffered so little, that, in spite of his advanced age, being then 75 years old, he travelled on foot from Rome to Viterbo.

As a proof that all his sufferings, so pathetically described in a hundred books, are but empty declamation, here is his own letter to his disciple, Father Receneri.

"The pope," says he, "honoured me with his respect, though I cannot write either epigrams or amatory sonnets. My prison was the noble palace of Trinita del Monte. Before the tribunal of the Inquisition I was very politely interrogated respecting the grounds of my opinion—(He here proceeds to state them all).—They shrugged their shoulders, the ordinary practice of people vanquished in argument. I was obliged, as a good Catholic—(consequently, not as a philosopher)—to recant my opinion, and after a residence of five months at Rome I was dismissed. As the plague had broken out at Florence, the palace of my best friend, Monsignor Piccolomini, archbishop of Sienna, was assigned me for my abode. There I have enjoyed such undisturbed repose, that I have de-

monstrated a great part of my axioms on the Resistance of Fluids. I am now at my country house, where I inhale a pure air in the vicinity of my beloved native land."

Is this the tone of a man cruelly treated and heavily oppressed both in soul and body? Is this the history of a martyr to truth? Self-conceit and obstinacy justly irritated his contemporaries against him. Our own times have afforded a similar example. A well known philosopher, resembling Galileo in character, but not distinguished like him by great and useful discoveries, was accused of atheism, behaved nearly in the same manner as Galileo, wrote an arrogant letter to the minister of his court, and was exiled by an enlightened prince, but most assuredly not on account of the opinions which he was charged with entertaining.

For the rest, Galileo—as there are perhaps readers to whom such particulars will prove acceptable—is said to have been small in stature, but of a robust constitution and venerable countenance. He was animated in conversation, was fond of architecture and painting, drew well himself, played admirably on the lute, and when he was in the country, delighted in agricultural pursuits. He lived to the age of 78 years.

FLUXIONAL PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR FRIEND,

I HAVE now, according to promise, sent the problems we were speaking of, which I leave for thee to dispose of as thou mayst think proper.

I am, respectfully,

THOMAS SLEE.

Ulverstone, Sept. 12, 1811.

PROBLEM I.

Required a general method of finding the point of contrary flexure of curves without the use of second fluxions.

Solution.—Let s, x, and y denote the subtangent, abscissa, and ordinate respectively of the curve.

Now $\frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$ is a general formula for the subtangent; therefore, we have $s=\frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$ and $\dot{s}=\frac{\dot{x}\dot{y}^2-\dot{x}y\ddot{y}}{\dot{y}^2}$ (the abscissa being supposed to flow uniformly, and of course $\ddot{x}=o$), but at the point of contrary flexure $\ddot{y}=o$; therefore $\dot{s}=\frac{\dot{x}\dot{y}^2}{\dot{y}^2}=\dot{x}$: hence in this case the fluxion of $s-x$, or $x-s=\dot{x}-\dot{x}=o$, which shews that the difference $s-x$ or $x-s$ arrives at a limit in every point of contrary flexure.

The method, therefore, of finding the point of contrary flexure in curves by first fluxions only, consists in putting the difference of the abscissa and subtangent into fluxions, after which the expression is made $=o$, and the abscissa corresponding to the point sought is determined from it. It is not, perhaps, very generally known, that M. Slusius gave a formula for the subtangent of algebraic curves long since, without the apparent use of fluxions. It is given in *Lowthorp's Abridgment* without a demonstration. The following analysis will shew the

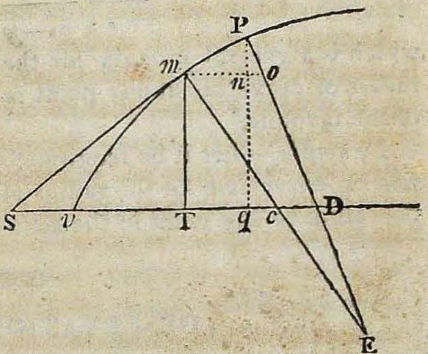
nature and reason of the rule. Let the equation of the curve be $ax^3 + bx^2y - xy^2 - y^3 = o$; then in fluxions $3ax^2\dot{x} + 2bxy\dot{x} + bx^2\dot{y} - y^2\dot{x} - 2xy\dot{y} - 3y^2\dot{y} = o$: arrange these so that $\dot{x}$ shall appear on the left hand side of the equation, and $\dot{y}$ on the right; then we shall have $3ax^2\dot{x} + 2bxy\dot{x} - y^2\dot{x} = 2xy\dot{y} + 3y^2\dot{y} - bx^2\dot{y}$; but $s\dot{y} = y\dot{x}$: therefore, multiplying the left side by $s\dot{y}$, and the right by $y\dot{x}$, we have $3ax^2s\dot{x}\dot{y} + 2bxys\dot{x}\dot{y} - y^2s\dot{x}\dot{y} = 2xy^2\dot{y}\dot{x} + 3y^3\dot{y}\dot{x} - bx^2y\dot{y}\dot{x}$; hence $s = \frac{2xy^2 + 3y^3 - bx^2y}{3ax^2 + 2bxy - y^2}$

The above example shews us how to proceed in all cases, and the rule is as follows:—1st. Expunge from the equation of the curve every term not containing x or y: 2ndly. Multiply each term in which y appears by the index of y in that term: 3dly. Connect the products thus found by signs contrary to the signs connecting the terms from which they are derived, and call the sum v: 4thly. Multiply each term in which x appears by the index of x, and divide the product by x: 5thly. Connect the expression thus found by the signs that connect the terms from which they are derived, and call the sum w: 6thly. $s = \frac{v}{w}$ and $s - x = \frac{v}{w} - x = \frac{v - wx}{w}$; hence multiply each term of the equation in which x appears by the index of x, and each term in which y appears by the index of y, and invert the signs of the new equation; then divide by w, found as above, and you have $s - x$.

Example.—Let the curve be a line of the third order belonging to Newton's second case; its equation $d - xy + ax^3 = o$, then $y = \frac{d + ax^3}{x}$, and $x\dot{y} = 3ax^2\dot{x} - y\dot{x}$; $w = 3ax^2 - y$; $v = wx = 2xy - 3ax^3 = 2d - ax^3$, by the equation of the curve; therefore $s - x = \frac{2d - ax^3}{3ax^2 - y}$; and multiplying the numerator and denominator by x, $s - x = \frac{2dx - ax^4}{3ax^3 - xy} = \frac{2dx - ax^4}{2ax^3 - d}$, which, put into fluxions, will give an expression for the value of x. The general formula, which is here derived, may be found of use upon trial. In fact, all new expressions are valuable, because they afford new relations of algebraic and geometrical quantities.

PROBLEM II.

Required a general formula for the radius of curvature of curves referred to an axis; and also for those referred to a fixed point, or spirals, which will enable us to solve this curious problem without second fluxions.



Let vmP be the involute curve, and E a point in the evolute. Also let Em be the radius of curvature at the point m, and indefinitely near to Em draw EP. Draw mno parallel to the axis vD, and Pq per-

pendicular to it. Put the abscissa VT $= x$, ordinate Tm $= y$, and subtangent ST $= s$ (Sm being a tangent at m). So shall $mn = \dot{x}$ or x, P$n = \dot{y}$. The triangle mPO being right angled at P, $\mathrm{P}n^2 \div mn = \frac{\dot{y}^2}{\dot{x}} =$ no, and $mo = mn + no = \dot{x} + \frac{\dot{y}^2}{\dot{x}} = \frac{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}{\dot{x}}$. The △ S$m$C is right angled at m; therefore $\mathrm{T}m^2 \div \mathrm{ST} = \frac{y^2}{s} = \mathrm{TC}$.

Now CD is the increment or fluxion VC; we have, therefore, CD = the fluxion of $x + \frac{y^2}{s} = \dot{x} + \frac{2sy\dot{y} - y^2\dot{s}}{s^2}$ and $cm = \sqrt{y^2 + \frac{y^4}{s^2}}$. Moreover the triangles Emo and ECD are similar, and it will be as mo : CD :: Em : EC; again mo — CD : mo :: Em — EC (cm) : Em;

$$\text{or } \frac{\dot{y}^2+\dot{x}^2}{\dot{x}} - \dot{x} + \frac{2sy\dot{y} - y^2\dot{s}}{s^2} : \frac{\dot{y}^2+\dot{x}^2}{\dot{x}} :: \sqrt{y^2 + \frac{y^4}{s^2}} :$$

$$\frac{\dot{y}^2+\dot{x}^2}{\dot{x}} \times \sqrt{y^2+\frac{y^4}{s^2}} \div \frac{\dot{y}^2+\dot{x}^2}{\dot{x}} - \dot{x} + \frac{2sy\dot{y} - y^2\dot{s}}{s^2} = \frac{s\dot{y}^2 + s\dot{x}^2 \times \sqrt{y^2+\frac{y^4}{s^2}}}{s\dot{y}^2 - 2sy\dot{y}\dot{x} + y^2\dot{s}\dot{x}}$$

But $\frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} = s$, therefore $\dot{y} = \frac{y\dot{x}}{s}$. If the abscissa be supposed to flow uniformly, we may assume $\dot{x} = 1$; hence $\dot{y} = \frac{y}{s}$: substituting this value of $\dot{y}$, and 1 for $\dot{x}$, in the above expression, it will become $\frac{(y^2+s^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{s \times y\dot{s} - y}$ which is a general formula for the radius of curvature at any point m of the involute.

Example.—Let it be required to find an expression for the radius of curvature of any point in the common parabola. In this case we have $s = 2x$, and $\dot{s} = 2\dot{x} = 2$ (x being unity). When these values are substituted for their equals in the above formula, it becomes

$$\frac{(y^2 + 4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4xy - 2xy} = \frac{(a^2 + 4ax)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2a^2} = \mathrm{RC.\ QED.}$$

The preceding reasoning is manifestly applicable to curves related to a fixed point, or those called spirals, and by pursuing nearly the same steps we obtain $\frac{y \times (s^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{s \times s^2 + y\dot{s}}$ for the radius of curvature of spirals.

OBSERVATIONS ON SICILY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I TOOK occasion to remark, in a description of the Straits of Messina, given in the *Repository* for last December, how greatly the acquisition of the Island of Sicily, as forming an integral part of the British empire, would augment the

strength, riches, and security of both. At the present important and critical juncture some further observations on that very interesting and beautiful island, and its political relations, may not perhaps prove unacceptable.

The commanding situation of Sicily, placed in the midst of the Mediterranean, between Spain and Italy, and looking at once towards Asia, Africa, and Europe; the extent of its coasts, the number of its ports, the exuberant fertility of the soil, and the superior fineness of the climate, at once delightful and salubrious, rendered it at all times a most tempting object for ambitious enterprize. But the inhabitants, by the very bounties of nature, were ever effeminate and unwarlike; they accordingly fell an easy conquest to a succession of nations bolder and more martial than themselves, who seized their prey with as little ceremony or regard to justice as the Spaniards felt when they first took possession of Hispaniola. Each of these, however, becoming enervate by luxury and the climate, was conquered in turn by new assailants. At length, Sicily became the grand object of contention between the French and Spanish monarchs. The former got possession, but a general massacre, in the famous Sicilian vespers, left the island in the power of the latter.

Sicily, while annexed to the crown of Spain, was governed by viceroys, who seem to have administered the affairs of the island with ability and success; for they not only preserved internal tranquillity, but made its commerce and revenue so flourishing, as to be enabled to remit to the treasury about four millions of crowns annually. This prosperous state, however, only lasted until an Infant of Spain was placed on the Neapolitan throne, with the title of King of the Two Sicilies.

The frequent changes of the Neapolitan government brought no change in ameliorating the condition of the people. Swarms of courtly bloodsuckers succeeded each other, until the natives were reduced to their present deplorable state, in which there is literally nothing left for future rapacity. Indeed, no temporary or local advantages can compensate the loss of national independence. An affectation of kindness, a show of justice, are felt but as insults; the chain of subjection only becomes the heavier by the length of time it is worn. But what must be the feelings of a people whose chains are rendered more galling by the constant attrition of oppression and insolent contempt? It is thus that the poor Sicilians are treated by the greater part of the privileged orders; and how extensive their influence is, may be conceived from a bare enumeration under the present dynasty. There are in Sicily sixty principalities or dukedoms, fifty-six marquisates, upwards of one hundred earldoms, and baronies so numerous that no accurate estimate has been formed of them. All these, not to mention the ecclesiastical order, which has its full proportion, feed and batten on that wretched race which is called the people, and whose numbers amount to about twelve hundred thousand.

The national character of the Sicilians is and always has been reprobated by the rest of Europe. But what is the cause of this na-

tional deterioration? What—but a cause that never fails to produce the same effects wherever it is suffered to operate — a bad system of government badly administered. Nature has been no stepdame to the Sicilian race. She has animated bodies of great pliability and alertness, with ardent minds, quick sensibilities, and keen discernment. These qualities properly directed would, doubtless, give birth to the first-rate virtues; whereas, in the present degraded state of the natives, they only but too frequently degenerate into the worst vices. So abject, in truth, is their condition, that they seem altogether indifferent as to who shall be their masters. They appear, however, to feel a rooted and hereditary hatred towards the French. They never fail to exercise the stiletto against any straggling Frenchmen who may happen to fall in their way*.

Next to the French, the people of Sicily hold the Neapolitans in the greatest detestation, and it must be owned not without reason. When the kingdom of Naples was invaded by the French early in 1806, the Neapolitan army, on the very first rumour of the advance of the enemy, broke up and dispersed; but a part of it, assisted by our fleet, was transported with the royal family to Sicily. The only resistance made on the occasion was by the ragged Lazzaroni in the streets of Naples, although in changing masters they could not possibly change for worse.

This Neapolitan army, which may form a corps of about 8000 men, and whose very arms were furnished by the gratuitous generosity of the English government, is the great prop of the court of Palermo, on which it places its chief dependance; for so jealous is it of its Sicilian subjects, that it dares not put arms in their hands. The Sicilians, therefore, cannot forbear contrasting the defects and imbecility of their own government, with the courage, discipline, generosity, and affluence of their English allies. They are fully sensible, that both government and people not only depend on them for immediate safety and protection, but for daily subsistence. A subsidy of £400,000 per annum enables the court to exist with some splendour, whilst the expenditure of about £50,000 per month, together with corn imported from Egypt, not a little contributes to keep the people from starving.

At no time does there appear to have been a frank and cordial attachment and good understanding between the Sicilian and British governments, at least with regard to the former; for when the Queen of Naples, and her minister, the Chevalier Acton, were writing letters to Lord Nelson on the invasion of Italy, imploring his lordship's assistance and protection, even then the good

* The following instance of the hatred the Sicilians bear the French, is taken from a recent publication:—"A French ship from Egypt put into the harbour of Augusta, with a French colonel on board and 300 sick (above 100 of whom were blind with opthalmia), and demanded to land. Temporary sheds were erected on the beach, and they were disembarked: but three days after, the people of the country rose, as by common consent, and, without giving any notice to the garrison, put the whole of them to death. They were buried in the sands." —VAUGHAN's *View of Sicily*.

faith of the English was received with suspicion and distrust, and the most unaccountable obstacles thrown in the way of our efforts to serve them. Indeed the *quo ánimo* of the court was evinced by various acts, but by none more strikingly than its attempts to obstruct the operations of the agent of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent (the Rev. J. Hayter), who was employed by his Royal Highness, with great cost, to copy the Herculaneum manuscripts, with the liberal view of conferring an inestimable benefit on the whole republic of letters. The treatment of this reverend and learned gentleman by the Neapolitan secretary of state was rude and imperious in the extreme: for the court, actuated by a blind and furious jealousy, ultimately suffered the greater number of these MSS. as well as the precious relics of antiquity collected in the palace of Portici, to fall into the hands of their bitterest enemies, rather than they should be indebted for their preservation to their allies, the English* !

Immediately consequent upon the retreat of the Neapolitan court and government to Palermo, the mismanagement, rapacity, and oppression with which affairs were carried on, and by which the finest climate and most fertile soil under heaven is rendered little better than a bleak and barren desert, have entirely alienated the attachment of the people. This popular defection is ascribed to the English, and is another pretext for the hatred, envy, duplicity, and machiavelian politics of the court.

* See Report upon the Herculaneum MSS. by the Rev. J, Hayter, A.M.

The adherents and supporters of the present government are certainly among the higher classes of the Neapolitan and Sicilian nobility; but the gross ignorance, empty pride, abject superstition, and detestable vices to be found among them, cannot be exaggerated. The second, and most numerous, class of Sicilian gentry, like the middling classes of every nation, engross all the virtue, knowledge, and public spirit that is to be found in the island. They are decided enemies of the Neapolitans, and if Sicily is to be preserved from the French, these are the only party that could essentially serve their country, by making a common cause with the English to preserve it. The clergy forms another powerful class, but on the greater number not much reliance can be placed; for besides their bigotted prejudices against English heretics, they find themselves, under existing circumstances, enjoying the best patrimony of the island, and dozing away their useless lives—

> "Like the fat weed that sleeps on Lethe's wharf."

As to the miserable peasantry, although they betray no apparent disposition to join the British standard, yet they look up to us, as to superior beings, for a final deliverance.

After all that has been adduced, the grand question now resolves itself to this simple dilemma:—

Is the Island of Sicily to be occupied by the French or English?

No one for a moment can suppose that the independence of Sicily can be maintained by its present government. The court considers it as a place of exile. It daily sighs for the throne of Naples, and the French

government flatters it with the prospect of restoring that throne, provided the English be expelled, and Sicily given up to them.

That the Queen of Naples maintains an intercourse with her relatives of the court of Vienna (who are now wholly French), is certain, and that it is extended to her niece, the Empress of France, is very probable. From all this, and from recent advices, it is evident that a great change is meditating in Sicily; perhaps the blow is already struck: but it is hoped that it will be met, and repelled with vigour and firmness by our naval and military commanders, and by our forces on that station.

There are at present but two great independent powers in Europe (for so long as Russia acts in subserviency to France, she cannot be deemed independent), the one sways the Continent, and the other rules the Ocean; and, like the good and evil principles of the Persian mythology, they are doomed to wage eternal war—never to conquer or be conquered. But the ocean is a barren empire, if it were not for the islands that enrich and adorn it. Napoleon has nearly succeeded in hermetically sealing up the continent against our ships and commerce. There is nothing left to indemnify us, and enable us to carry on the war, but islands and colonies. If we do not take territorial possession of Sicily, our enemy will: in that case we shall also lose Malta; for it depends for subsistence on Sicily; and then there is but a step to Egypt, to Syria, to Persia, to India. Political expediency justified us in seizing the Danish fleet. How much more urgent is the necessity for securing Sicily!—But are the honour and probity of the British name and character to be sullied by violating a solemn treaty? If it be first infringed by the other party—if that party attempt to betray us to the enemy, the treaty is made null and void by all the laws of nations. There is a precedent of the annexation of an island to the British crown—it is not a fortunate one. But what is Corsica compared to Sicily?

The rich, extensive, and populous territories forming the aggregate of the British empire, seem to demand an alteration of the present modest title of the monarch. Since the world pays such homage to titles, a new one may run thus:—

George III. by the grace of God, King of the Britannic Isles, of Sicily and Malta, and Emperor of both the Indies.

In Latin thus:

GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM, SICILIÆ, ET MALTÆ REX, UTRIUSQUE INDIÆ IMPERATOR.

I am, &c.
E. W.

SPIRIT OF FRIVOLOUSNESS.

"THERE is not a great man in the world who appears so in the eyes of his valet," is a saying not more trite than true. Great men are no more exempt from the spirit of frivolousness than the least of their fellow creatures. Huet, Bishop of Avranches, though not one

of the great characters, was at least one of the most celebrated men of his age. This celebrated man long puzzled his brains with the question, Whether it were possible to write the whole *Iliad* so small as to be able to inclose it in a walnut-shell? After long and profound meditation, he thought he might venture to maintain, and that publicly in the presence of the Dauphin and his whole court, that the performance was not merely possible, but that he himself could execute the task. He was taken at his word, and required immediately, not indeed to transcribe the whole *Iliad*, but to produce a specimen by way of experiment.

"A piece of thin parchment," said he, "ten inches long and eight broad, may be folded in so small a compass as to go into a walnut-shell. [Is parchment fitter for the purpose than paper?] This being presupposed, I conclude that a leaf of those dimensions will hold thirty verses breadthwise in every line, and 250 lines in length. They must, to be sure, be written by a steady hand with crow-pens. Thus one side of this leaf will contain 7,500 verses, and the other the same number. Now, as the whole *Iliad* consists of 15,185 verses, I should only want room for very few verses to accomplish the business."

After this demonstration, taking a piece of paper and an ordinary pen, as there was no other at hand, he actually scribbled down twenty verses in a space of something more than five inches in breadth, placed several lines very close one under another, and deduced from his experiment the triumphant result of the possibility of so admirable a performance. The Duke de Chevreuse, who was present, attempted to imitate him: and hence we see that the courtiers of those days must have been tolerably expert in writing, which is not the case at all times; but the duke could not come up to the master-piece of Huet. He got, indeed, the same number of verses into a line, but could not bring the lines so close to each other. At the moment of the most vehement altercation on this subject, when the attendants in the anti-chamber probably supposed that these illustrious personages were engaged in some discussion or other of the utmost importance to the welfare of the state, the queen entered, desired to see the essays, and thought them so curious, that she was graciously pleased to signify her intention of keeping them.

We know of no other efforts of the learned bishop for the benefit of mankind, and have reason to presume, that the result of his ingenuity most unfortunately perished in the revolution. A similar fate was formerly experienced by a production of Myrmecides, a celebrated Greek artist, who made a little coach, with six little horses and a little coachman, of what materials we are not informed, but so diminutive that a fly could hide them all under its wing. More fortunate was St. Epiphanius, Bishop of Salamis in Cyprus, who lived in the fourth century, and wrote a learned treatise on the twelve precious stones worn by Aaron, the high priest, in his breast-plate. This important work is still extant, and has afforded a German commentator a subject for learned annotations.

It is well known, that an artist of

a similar description once excited the astonishment of the Macedonian hero, by throwing peas, with the greatest dexterity and precision, through a very small hole. Alexander ordered a sack of peas to be given him as a reward for his address, that he might be able to practise his art without intermission. And why was Huet treated with less generosity? A few sheets of parchment, and a bundle of crow-quills, would have been to posterity everlasting memorials of his ingenuity.

THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

No. IX.

> Navigia atque agri culturas, mœnia, leges,
> Arma, vias, vestes, et cætera de genere horum,
> Præmia, delicias, quoque vitæ funditus omnes,
> Carmina, picturas et dædela signa polire,
> Usus et impigræ simul experentia mentis,
> Paulatim docuit pedetentim progredientes;
> Sic unum quicquid paulatim protrahit ætas
> In medium, ratioque in luminis eruit oras:
> Namque aliud ex alio clarescere corde videmus
> Artibus ad summum donec venere cacumen.
>
> Lucretius, *liber v.*

The first application of the industry of men must be to procure the necessaries of life: by agriculture, to supply themselves with food; by simple manufactures, to furnish themselves with clothes; by surrounding their towns with walls, to defend themselves from sudden attacks; and by establishing laws, to secure their property and the peaceable enjoyments of the fruits of their labour.

When some progress is made in the attainment of these primitive objects; and when human ingenuity has found out the means of facilitating labour, by which some part of society can do more than is necessary to supply their own wants, and accordingly become exempted, in a great measure, from corporeal toil; the human mind, stimulated by a natural love of excellence and distinction, begins to think of improvements, and to add what is convenient to that which is necessary; till, at length, the views of men being extended, and their genius and taste being refined, the elegances and pleasures of life are objects of attention, the productions of men of superior talents are admired and cherished, poems are read with pleasure, and pictures and statues are beheld with delight.

Such is the manner in which Lucretius, who holds a very high rank among the didactic poets, has traced the progress of social man, from the period when he quits what is called the savage state, till he finds himself advanced, by gradual and growing improvements, to an age of science and of taste. Lucretius was a poet of the Augustan age; and though his poem is written to support the most absurd, unphilosophical, and profane system that erring genius ever adopted, he lived at a time when Rome had attained the summit of literary glory, as well as of that taste and refined

elegance, which, after the lapse of so many ages, it is our boast to admire and imitate; and which will continue to have admirers and imitators,

> Till chaos lets its sable curtain fall,
> And universal darkness buries all.

The reign of Augustus Cæsar was the age of taste in Rome: that of Louis XIV. was the age of taste in France; the period of the Medici family was that of taste in modern Italy; and when, may be asked, was the age of taste in England? Can it be considered as an ill-founded partiality to the times in which we live, if it were to be answered, the reign of George the III.? This may not be an uninteresting subject of consideration and enquiry. But, in order to prepare the way for a just and accurate decision, it will be necessary to determine in what that feeling, sentiment, or faculty of discernment in the mind, which is called taste, consists.

Taste, taken in its most extensive signification, is, in relation to works, the knowlege of what merits the estimation of mankind. In the arts and sciences, there are some respecting whose excellence the public are ever predisposed to adopt the opinion of men of skill, and seldom or never venture to pronounce a decisive judgment as proceeding from themselves: such are geometry, mechanics, certain branches of natural philosophy, and painting. In these arts and sciences, the men of taste are the persons who are versed in them; and taste is, in these various kinds, the knowledge of their respective excellence.

This is not altogether the case with respect to those works of which mankind are, or believe themselves to be, capable of forming, in a greater or less degree, a reasonable judgment: such as poems, plays, romances, novels, ethic discourses, politics, &c. &c. In these various productions, however, of the human intellect, or imagination, we must not understand by taste, the exact knowledge of that beauty which is formed to strike people of all ages and countries, but the particular knowledge of what is suited to the character, genius, and habits of an individual people or nation.

There appear to be two methods of arriving at this knowledge, and, consequently, two different kinds of taste. The one, like that of players, who, by the daily study of the ideas, sentiments, and representations calculated to please the public, become good judges of theatrical works, and especially those that resemble dramatic pieces already published. The other is a rational taste, founded on an accurate knowledge of human nature, and the spirit of the age, and which particularly qualifies those who possess it to judge of original works. He who has only an habitual taste must experience its inefficacy whenever he is destitute of objects of comparison; but the rational or superior taste can be acquired only by the study of that particular art or science which is the favourite object of pretension. Hence proceeds the common expression of forming a taste; and when Sir Joshua Reynolds, in one of his admirable lectures, seems to support an opinion, that genius may be acquired by study, he could have intended to convey little, if any thing

more, than that by continual observation and reflection a correct and accurate taste might be obtained.

Men of letters are not always the best judges in that individual branch of literature wherein they have most excelled. This may appear to be an absolute solecism; but it is far otherwise, and a satisfactory explanation is at hand.—It is with great writers, as with great painters, each has his manner. Some express their ideas with a force, a warmth, and an energy peculiar to themselves: some present them in an arrangement with a perspicuity and a combination of words peculiarly their own; while others unfold them with fancy, grandeur, and elegance: but each of them is partial to his own taste, and, considering his own manner as the best, will, of course, set a greater value on the man of moderate abilities who seizes it, than on the man of genius who has a taste of his own. Hence spring the different judgments so often formed on the same work by writers of acknowledged talents, as well as by the public.

To pursue the subject somewhat farther, it may be observed, that many people have a kind of happy instinct in matters of taste, which enables them to determine aright on difficult subjects, without having any principle to direct their judgments; nor can it be doubted that if the natural faculties of such persons were cultivated, they would acquire a superior taste. But taste being a combination of man's judgment and feelings, there never can be any certainty in the decision or opinion of a man whose judgment has not been formed; and the surest, if not the only way to obtain that object, is by making comparisons. Now to make a perfect comparison between two objects, it is absolutely necessary to understand them both. Hence it follows that the first step to the acquiring a good taste is the attainment of knowledge, without which no comparison can be formed; while without comparisons the judgment cannot be chastened; and without judgment a correct taste cannot be acquired.

Let us endeavour to illustrate this notion by an example. It may be supposed that a young man is anxious to possess a taste for sculpture. If nature has not given him feeling, he seeks an impossibility: if, however, she has supplied him with the necessary sensibility, he must then go in search of knowledge in order to form his judgment; and this knowledge is only to be acquired by seeing statues. To put an end to all cavilling, I shall define a statue to be an imitation of a man or woman. The first piece of marble, or stone, or bronze which he sees of this kind, will enable him to say, whether it resembles the human form; but he will not be qualified to determine on the merits of the sculpture. Good is a relative term, and it is only by comparing the statue with others, that he is enabled to decide on the degree of estimation which it possesses. Apollo is always represented as a beautiful young man; and numerous sculptors, ancient and modern, have made this pagan divinity a subject for the exertion of their chissels. Show a very indifferent example of this figure to an inexperienced person, and a fine one to another in the

same disqualified state, and let them be the first statues that either of them has contemplated, and their judgments on both will probably be the same. He who has seen the Apollo of inferior workmanship will be as much charmed as he who has seen the superior representation, and his taste will be equally good. This statue is the best he has ever seen, and it is natural for him to admire it. Let him then see the Apollo of Girardon, that of Bernini, with others ancient and modern; such as have been formed on a study of the antique; and those, as is too much the case with the French artists, which are indebted to the ballet-master of the opera and the graces of its principal performers; but let him at length be brought to the Apollo of Belvidere. He will then have seen all the varieties and perfections of the art, at least in that branch of sculpture, which is generally thought to possess the most admirable example. If he examines each of these statues with attention, and afterwards compares them together, he will acquire the power of ascertaining the value of each, and of assigning to it its true rank. The knowledge that he has obtained, will form his judgment, his judgment will direct his feelings; and he will then have acquired a taste which will justify a reliance.

In support of this mode of reasoning on subjects of taste, and particularly on the subject of sculpture, through they are equally applicable to all others, an authority of the first order may be produced from the treatise on the *Sublime and Beautiful*, by Edmund Burke.—If, says he, a man, to whom sculpture is new, sees a barber's block, or some ordinary piece of statuary, he is immediately struck and pleased, because he sees something like a human figure, and, entirely taken up with this likeness, he does not at all attend to its defects. Some time after, it may be supposed that this novice lights upon a more artificial work of the same nature. He now begins to look with contempt on what he first admired; but though his knowledge is improved, his taste is not altered. And there can be little doubt that Mr. Burke's opinion is well founded, that what is called a *natural taste* is nearly common to all, and that a fine or correct taste is the result of study and observation. Hence the power of judging with truth and correctness, or what may be called a *critical taste*, does not depend upon a superior principle, but upon superior knowledge.

The story of the ancient painter and shoemaker is too well known to justify a repetition. The latter corrected the former respecting some mistakes he had made in the shoe of one of his figures. But this was no improvement to the taste of the painter, who was content with a general resemblance; it only proved his deficiency in the art of shoe-making. There is also a traditionary relation to the same effect, that the artist who formed the equestrian statue of Charles the First, had the remains of his life embittered, when he was informed of the observation of a stable boy, that he had omitted giving girths to the saddle on which the royal figure was placed. It has also been related, that when a fine piece of the decollated head of St. John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperor, he praised many parts of it; at the same time he observed, as

a defect, that the skin did not shrink from the wounded part of the neck. The sultan, on this occasion, though his observation was very just, discovered no more natural taste than the painter who executed the piece, or than a thousand European connoisseurs, who probably would never have made the same observation. His Turkish majesty, it may be supposed, had been well acquainted with that terrible spectacle, which others could only have represented in their imagination. Hence proceeds the pleasure derived from a natural object, so far as it is justly imitated, or the satisfaction in seeing an agreeable figure, and the sympathy arising from a striking and affecting incident.

The word taste, therefore, may be defined to be a faculty of the mind, which is affected with, or forms a judgment of, the works of imagination and the elegant arts. This seems to be the most general idea of the term, and altogether unconnected with any particular theory. It would be a curious, as well as a pleasing enquiry, whether there are any principles on this subject so grounded and certain as to supply the means of reasoning satisfactorily about them. I am disposed, indeed, to think that their existence may be proved; and, in some future essay, I may be induced to pursue the enquiry. I have already been carried so far into the considerations on taste, that the exemplary or illustrative parts of my subject must be deferred to a future occasion; and the important question, whether the present period forms a principal æra of taste in Great Britain, will be the subject of my next paper.

ON COMMERCE.

No. XVI.

There can be but little doubt, from the preceding deductions, that the Cape of Good Hope might be rendered essentially useful to the southern fishery, which is, like all others, not only of great importance in a commercial view, but also as a nursery for seamen; a thing of the first consequence to the well-being of our navy, on which so much of our greatness as a nation depends at the present time. Having thus considered the peculiar excellence of this place, as a military and commercial station, we must now take our leave of it, Mr. Editor; as the ladies being again embarked, the boat is waiting for us, and the loose fore-top-sail indicates that the ship is preparing to pursue her voyage. Having doubled the southernmost point of Africa, called Cape de Aguilles, or Needles Cape (for although the Cape of Good Hope is generally esteemed so, yet the last mentioned point is certainly the most southerly, as it projects some miles beyond the former), we now arrive in the Eastern Ocean, upon which, or any of its coasts, all trading is prohibited to British subjects by the charter of the East India Company. It was in this sea that their unfortunate ship the Grosvenor perished, on the coast of Caffraria, between the 28th and 29th degrees of south latitude; so that it must be in the country of the Fimios, some

where near the river de Pescaria, that this fatal event happened, Aug. 4, 1782. From hence, till we arrive at Cape Corientes, the coast is an inhospitable desert; consequently never frequented or touched at by shipping, except forced thither by bad weather. At the above-mentioned cape, we enter the channel of Madagascar, formed by that island and the coast of Africa, which we are now describing; on which, pursuing our course, we arrive at Sofala, in the state or kingdom of Monomotapa, and supposed by modern geographers, to have been the capital of the kingdom of Ophir, mentioned in Scripture as the place to which Solomon sent his fleets for gold, &c. In this kingdom the Portuguese have, or had, some settlements, viz. at Sena and Quilmana, on the river Zambeze. Continuing our course northerly towards the equator, we arrive at Mozambique, on the coast of Zanguebar: this is the capital of a province of the same name, and is situated on an island at the mouth of a river, both bearing the same appellation, and subject to the Portuguese. These people have several colonies and settlements along this coast, where they pretend to have made many proselytes to Christianity among the negroes, and claim a kind of dominion over their petty princes. This dominion extends along this coast from Sofala, already mentioned, to very near the kingdom of Brava, and includes not only Mozambique, but also Zanguebar, Mombaza, Melinda, &c. This last is the capital of all their settlements on this coast; it is a large city, situated seventy miles north of Mombaza; it has a good harbour, defended by a citadel, and is said to contain, together with the small island on which it stands, more than 200,000 inhabitants, most of whom are Christians, and the rest negroes, whom the Arabs residing here, call Caffres, or Infidels. The Portuguese export from hence, gold, slaves, ivory, ostrich-feathers, wax, gum, grain, civet, ambergrease, aloes, senna, and other drugs; besides which, this country produces rice, sugar, and all such fruits as are usually found between the tropics. The coast from Magadoxo to Quiloa, is also inhabited by Arabs, between whom and the Portuguese, a kind of forbearance, very unusual between Mahometans and Catholics, seems to exist, we may suppose for their mutual advantage; as the gold produced from the mines of Sofala amounting, upon an average, to £1,500,000, per annum, is divided between them; and we may reasonably argue from this instance, that the same partition prevails throughout the whole.

MERCATOR & CO.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

THE first number of *Portraits of Ladies the most distinguished for Rank and Beauty at the Court of George* III. engraved by Cardon, Agar, and Schiavonetti, from paintings by Mrs. Mee, will be ready for delivery to the subscribers early in January. The following reflections, extracted from the prospectus of this interesting work, are so just and ap-

propriate, that we cannot forbear transcribing them:

"It is an affecting truth, that beauty, with all its irresistible powers of attraction, is but a fugitive possession. It blooms but in the spring of life, while various accidents continually interpose to make its transient character more transitory, and to quicken the decay of those charms, whose longest period is too short. To place it in some degree beyond the reach of time and disease, and to immortalize, as it were, those beauties which nature has determined to be mortal, the pencil alone possesses the delightful art. Poetry may describe in lavish colours that loveliness which is no more, but it conveys no distinct idea of the person whom it adorned. We know little more of Laura than if Petrarch had never made her the theme of his elegant and tender strains; nor should we acquire a more determinate idea of the features of Sacharissa from the pen of Waller, if her enchanting face had not given a subject to the pencil of Sir Peter Lely. If, therefore, the predominant beauties of any period are worth preserving—and who will venture to manifest such an insensibility to the most charming objects of nature, to Heaven's last, best work, as to avow a contrary sentiment?—the pencil must be employed to execute the animating and grateful task.

"To do that systematically for the present times, which has been so partially and inaccurately done for those which are past, is the object of this work: and when was there a period when so much beauty appeared to grace it, and which could promise such a progressive series of lovely forms to prolong it? To convey, with that history of their virtues which tradition can describe and the marble may record, the lovely features and graceful forms of their female ancestry to generations yet unborn, is an attempt which the best motives in the best hearts of either sex will incite them to promote. To suppose that such a delineating history of British beauty will not find the most encouraging protection, would be to degrade the British taste and character, as well as to doubt that state of refinement and elegance which gives to the age in which we live so decided a pre-eminence over the most cultivated period of the former annals of Great Britain."

The author of the Capital is preparing for publication a *Political Epistle*, addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. and consisting of about two thousand lines.

The committee of the Russell Institution (of which some account was given in our last Number) have made an arrangement with Mr. George Singer, for the delivery of a course of Lectures on Electricity. These lectures, in addition to the history and practice of that science, will comprise its application to meteorological phenomena and the extension of chemical knowledge.—They commence about the close of December.

In the press, *Northern Antiquities*; or, *Tracts designed to illustrate the early History, Poetry, and Romance of the Nations of the North of Europe*. It is the purpose of this work, not only to pursue the investigation of former antiquities concerning the literature of Scandinavia, but also to state the

result of similar researches into that of ancient Germany, through its various provinces and dependencies; a subject, which, notwithstanding the numerous enquiries into the rise and progress of poetry and romantic fiction, has never yet been touched upon by any British writer. The information which the editors have been able to gain upon this subject, has been selected with care from curious and authentic sources, now rendered inaccessible by the state of the Continent; and it is hoped, that the novelty and interest of such materials will supply any deficiency of arrangement in the manner of laying them before the public. The mode adopted has been that of detached tracts or essays, containing abstracts of the romances, and specimens of the poetry under investigation, including not only that of the Gothic and Celtic tribes, but of the Russians, Esthonians, Letts, and other Sclavonian nations. Among other curious articles of information, the reader will be introduced to the German Helven-Buch, or Legend of Champions, and the Niblungen, metrical romances of great antiquity, of which the heroes are, Theodoric of Verona, and the well-known Attila. He will also find an account of the Kaempe Viser, a collection of Danish heroic ballads, first printed in 1591, with versions of some of the most interesting pieces which it contains. The work will also contain an analysis of the celebrated Hervanar Saga, with other articles of interest and curiosity.

Mr. J. M. Flindall, bookseller, of Lambeth Marsh, has in a state of forwardness, *A Catalogue of Scarce and Rare English Portraits*, and of books containing such portraits, chiefly compiled from the more bulky volumes of Bromley and Granger; and for convenience of collectors, it is printed in a pocket size. Subjoined are notes by the compiler, who has for several years employed his leisure hours in this task.

Memoirs of the Life of Prince Potemkin, Field-Marshal in the Service of Russia during the Reign of the Empress Catharine, will soon be published, in one vol. 8vo. embellished with a portrait.

The fourth volume (containing Ireland) of the *Biographical Peerage of the United Kingdom,* is in a state of forwardness.

Mr. Thomas Todd, of St. Martin's-lane, announces a *New History or Dictionary of Engravers,* who have practised the art in wood, metal, and other substances, from its appearance in the fifteenth century to the present time.

Mr. Wilson, of Magdalen College, Oxford, has a volume of Poems in the press. The principal poem is entitled the *Isle of Palms*; others are descriptive of the scenery among the lakes.

The author of The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa, will shortly publish a poem, in two parts, entitled *The Conflict of Albuera.*

Edward Wakefield, Esq. will shortly publish, in a quarto volume, *The Present State of Ireland.*

Thomas Myers, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will shortly publish an *Introduction to Historical, Physical, and Political Geography,* in an octavo volume, illustrated by eighteen quarto maps.

Robert Southey, Esq. has nearly ready for publication, *Omniana,* in a duodecimo volume.

Mr. Parkinson's third volume of the *Organic Remains of a Former World*, will appear in the course of the present month.

Mr. Wm. Tucker will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, *The Elements of the History of Revolutionary Europe*, with a large engraved chart.

Mr. Maddok has in the press, in a quarto volume, *The Life of Lord Chancellor Somers*, including remarks on the affairs of his time and the Bill of Rights, with a commentary.

In a few days will be published, in one vol. duodecimo, *Alexis, the Royal Inconstant*, extracted from the Persian Annals, by the immediate desire and under the patronage of Josephine Bonaparte, the Ex-empress of the French.

Madame de Stael's work, *De la Litterature Ancienne et Moderne*, which has been suppressed on the Continent, will be published in a few days, with Memoirs of the Author's Life prefixed, in 2 volumes, small 8vo.

Mr. King, drawing-master, of Chichester, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, under the patronage of the bishop of that diocese, a print from the large painting of the Bishops of Seisey and Chichester, from St. Wilfred, the first prelate, A. D. 681, down to the Reformation. This picture, containing fifty-eight portraits with long inciiptions, is in the south transept of Chichester cathedral, painted by Bernardi in 1519.

A very interesting work has just been announced, on the *Ancient Costume of England*, from the designs of Charles Hamilton, Esq. to be executed in aqua-tinta by Mr. J. Atkinson and Mr. Merigot. Each plate will represent one, two, or more objects accurately coloured, and the back ground will generally be illustrative of the subject. The figures will be represented in the attitudes of life, and in a style of improved drawing, wherever the original demands it; the author pledging himself to give the exact costume of his prototype, without confining himself to the attitudes of sepulchral monuments, or to the hard and disproportioned lines of Anglo-Saxon and Norman illuminations.'

A well has lately been discovered in the keep of Dover Castle, by Mr. Manfell, of that place; it is situated in the thickness of the N. E. wall, near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of the masonry of our ancestors, being steaned to the bottom with the greatest regularity and compactness; it is about five feet in diameter, and is upward of four hundred feet deep. This, according to tradition, is the identical well that Harold promised to deliver, with the Castle of Dover, into the hands of William the Conqueror, the breach of which promise cost the former his life and kingdom. Its existence in the above-mentioned tower had been long known; but it had been so very carefully arched over, that its precise situation had, until lately, eluded the most diligent investigation.

Candles, made of the wax of the berry myrtle *(myrica cerifera)* are now vended at Hull on very moderate terms. They are said to be fragrant instead of noisome in their odour, and economical in their use. This myrtle, which grows in various parts of North and South

America, delights in moist situations, and would thrive well in England.

A plan has been proposed for converting the river Thames, from Blackwall to Gallions, and from Deptford to Vauxhall, into docks, for the building, reception, refitting, and repairing of the royal navy, as well as of every description of merchant vessels; and for forming dams, mills, &c. besides other works of great utility. The detail of the intended plan is as follows:—

In the first place, in order to be enabled to convert the bed of the river, from Blackwall to Gallions, into a grand naval depôt and arsenal, as well for building and fitting out, as for dismantling and laying up, in perfect security, a large portion of the British navy, it would be necessary to cut a canal from Long Reach (where ships have deep water at all times) to the royal arsenal at Woolwich. It is proposed, that this canal should be of sufficient depth and width for the ships belonging to his majesty's navy, and vessels requiring large drafts of water; to erect two dams, one at Blackwall, the other at Gallions; by which means an immense basin of quiescent water would be formed, of a depth sufficient for the reception of the largest ships in his majesty's service, and rendered accessible at all times. The bays or dams at the upper or lower ends of the basin, together with a tunnel which will pass under the intended tide river, will form a most direct and commodious communication between Kent and Essex. Besides, on those bays or dams, a sufficient number of mills may be erected, and supplied (with the waste water) for carrying on all the operations and manufactories for an extensive naval arsenal; and, as Woolwich and Deptford are convenient situations for dock-yards, they would, by the establishment of such storehouses and other works as were proposed at Northfleet, be the most complete in the world; and this may be effected in comparatively a short space of time, and for less than one-quarter the sum proposed to be laid out at Northfleet: and the revenue arising from the passing of commercial vessels would be amply sufficient to remunerate the parties concerned.

Secondly, for the purpose of converting the bed of the river Thames, between Deptford and Vauxhall, into a dock or basin, for the reception of ships of every description, it would be proper, 1. To excavate a new channel from Deptford to Vauxhall, for the current of the Thames, which is intended to be of sufficient depth and breadth to allow the egress, passage, and regress of vessels of all descriptions: and further, to cut a tide river immediately above the dam at Blackwall to a point immediately below that at Gallions. It is also proposed to form on each side of the channel, from Vauxhall to Deptford, a magnificent road throughout its whole extent, which should have footpaths paved with flag stone, and be regularly lighted and watched. Immediately contiguous to either bank, towing paths should be made (which would ensure the arrival of vessels requiring dispatch): and, in purchasing the land for this purpose, a sufficient space should be taken into the calculation, for the

erection of uniform rows of houses, parallel with the line of the intended road.—2. On the completion of this new channel for the passage of the Thames from Deptford to Vauxhall, several dams should be carried across the old channel of the Thames, at proper distances, serving as so many convenient bridges. Among these would be comprised a single dam at Vauxhall, and an outer and an inner dam at Deptford, to be called the entrance dams, in the latter of which should be two arches, for the passage of boats and small craft at all times, and an opening in the middle, large enough to admit a vessel of any size, with a pivot bridge over it, as well as over the opening in the outer dam, that, while vessels are going through the inner dam, carriages, horses, cattle, and travellers, might pass over the outer dam, which would be then shut, and *vice versa*. The present body of the Thames would be thus inclosed within the space intervening between Deptford and Vauxhall, and form one of the largest and most complete docks or basins in the world. It would also be a body of quiescent water (which would effectually obviate the wear and tear of vessels from currents, running foul of each other, and lying aground); and it is intended to be so contrived that a sufficient depth of water should be always in it, to enable vessels at all times to approach the wharfs, and unload or receive their cargoes, which they can now do only when the tide is up.—3. From the sides of the basin, approaching to the new channel, collateral cuts or canals should be dug, of a requisite width and depth, at convenient distances between the bridges and dams, for the admittance of vessels of any size, that the dock might be rendered generally accessible.—4. Bark, drug, cotton, fulling, dying, oil, paper, stone, saw-mills, &c. &c. iron-foundries, breweries, water-works, and manufactories, but particularly mills for grinding corn, should be erected on the sides of the dams, collateral cuts, and in such other spots as might be deemed convenient. The water in the basin, in addition to that which might be let in at high water, would be more than sufficient to work an hundred mills. — 5. All guts or sewers on the south side of the Thames would empty themselves into the new channel, by which means also the marshes would be effectually drained. On the north side, the sewers would be cleansed by the frequent emptying and refilling of the dock, and by other modes. —6. Fish and other markets might be established for the supply of the western parts of the metropolis and their neighbourhood, which may easily be done after the formation of the new channel and the collateral cuts. No boats are now able to go higher than London bridge, except at favourable times of the tide.—7. While the new channel is excavating for the current of the Thames, the dam could be commenced at Vauxhall (where an immediate revenue would accrue, to pay the interest of money expended); and in the mean time a foot bridge might be thrown over, which would be an operation of little time or difficulty, and be immediately productive of a considerable toll, and greatly facilitate the work.—8. By this plan, not only might all the men of war

wanted by government be built in the river, to any extent, but also careening docks, and every necessary convenience for refitting and repairing vessels of all sizes, whether Foreign or British, should be provided at convenient places, around the basin; and the greatest possible facilities should be furnished to fishing vessels, as the fishery of the world is now exclusively ours, and the industrious Dutch, with whom we have had so many wars in relation to this important branch of commerce, can no longer enter into a competition with us.

It is calculated that this plan might be completed in little more than two years; the expence is estimated at five millions sterling, and the immediate revenue arising from it at £600,000. Among the advantages of these works, it is stated that they would supersede the necessity and enormous expence of erecting the Vauxhall, Strand, and Southwark bridges; that they would reduce the price of coals, corn, and fish brought into the London markets, and under more favourable political circumstances than the present, produce an immense extension of our commerce, by the extraordinary facilities which would thereby be afforded to it.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

L'Anima di Musica, an original Treatise upon Piano-Forte Playing, in which musical Expression and Style are reduced to System: the Rudiments of Music, the Art of Fingering, the Nature of Touch and of Preluding, are illustrated with suitable Examples; together with twenty-seven Exercises, twenty progressive Lessons, and above two hundred progressive Preludes, in every Key and Mode, and in different Styles, so calculated that variety may be formed at pleasure. A Dictionary is also added, explaining every Term used in Music. The whole written and composed by P. Antony Corri. Price £1 5*s*.

An acquaintance with the merits of this publication will justify the place of honour we have assigned to it in our present catalogue. Indeed, the talents and great experience of the author warranted an expectation of receiving at his hands a didactic work of a superior stamp and utility; and such, we are happy to say, is the character of Mr. Corri's "Anima di Musica," a title as appropriately chosen as it is made good in the course of the performance. We, therefore, sincerely lament, that the limits of the *Repository* (in which musical notices form but a secondary object) will not permit us to enter into that extended analysis of the author's labour which it really deserves; for, besides the advantages which it derives from Mr. C.'s skill and long experience, a regular system pervades the whole, and every page displays a perspicuity of intellect and style, which, instead of deterring, must allure the attention of the pupil. The 120 pages of this volume are divided into four principal heads, and these again subdivided into a variety of lessons and sections. The former successively treat, 1st, of the rudiments and theory; 2ndly, of practice and fingering; 3dly, of expression and style; and 4thly, of preluding. The chapter on fingering is ably

and, if we may be allowed the expression, philosophically treated; for the *rationale* of the directions is given at every step; and, what we cannot applaud too much, the same passages are represented with faulty as well as proper fingers, a method which, while it shews what to avoid, serves more than any thing to exhibit the reason of the correct digitation. In the chapter of expression and style Mr. Corri has pursued a path hitherto almost untrodden: we, therefore, meet with much important novelty; and his instructions for preludes are as complete as they could be devised, without entering into the theory of harmonics, a task unquestionably foreign to the author's object. It is by examples (from the most simple to those of the highest order) that he initiates the pupil into the mystery of preluding. From what has been said, certainly under no favour or partiality (for we have not the pleasure to be otherwise acquainted with Mr. Corri than by sight and from his works), our readers will probably and justly deduce, that in our opinion his "Anima di Musica" is a standard work, to which many of the ephemeral publications, with which the musical world is deluged, will, for many years to come, serve as wrappers.

National Melodies, consisting of the most admired Airs of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, arranged as Rondos, or with Variations, for the Piano-Forte, and an Introductory Movement to each, composed by the most eminent Authors. Pr. 2s.6d.

This appears to be the first portion of a periodical work, which the publishers, Messrs. Chappell & Co. according to their prospectus, intend to complete in twenty-four monthly numbers. Its object is sufficiently explained by the above title, and the plan of its execution cannot fail to procure it extended popularity; since, among the names of eminent composers engaged for it, we perceive with pleasure, Messrs. Cramer, P. A. Corri, Dance, Græff, Griffin, Haigh, Latour, Meves, &c. thus combining the great merit of variety in style with acknowledged talents.

The subject of the present number is the well-known air of Dr. Calcott's, "You Gentlemen of England," handled by Mr. Cramer, a name which alone stamps its worth. Although the air is principally exhibited in the second movement, we find a portion of it skilfully introduced in the introductory largo. As the original melody is rather stiff, the talent of the arranger, in disguising it under a variety of delicate and fanciful shapes, is so much the more conspicuous. The task, we think, was not without its difficulties, and few composers of the present day, we apprehend, could have overcome them with equal success.

"*Oh, Delia, ev'ry charm is thine,*" *a favourite Air, harmonized for three Voices* by S. Wesley. Pr. 1s.

Simple as this air is, Mr. Wesley's talents were fully adequate to convert it into an agreeable glee. Under such hands the harmonic arrangement could not turn out otherwise than (as we find it) highly elegant and correct. There is not a redundant or indifferent note throughout: all seems to have been weighed with the nicest attention

and judgment, so as to produce the best effect with the least complex means.

Twelve Waltzes for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, composed by S. Hale. Op. 11. Pr. 5s.

When a professor ventures on a species of composition peculiar to a country not his own, even a partial success in the undertaking is creditable to his talents. Mr. Hale's success, however, in the present instance, is more than partial. Altho' most of the twelve dances comprised in this book, are more calculated to be a treat for the ear, than to guide the "fantastic toe" in a species of dance little known in this country, yet every one shews that the spirit of the movement is perfectly familiar to the author. We have no fault to find with any, while some are entitled to our especial favour. Nos. 8 and 9 please us most; No. 10 is highly spirited; No. 5 elaborately skilful; Nos. 3 and 4 have neat minor trios appended to them; and the coda of No. 12 possesses some peculiar strokes of originality. In the violin accompaniment, which is simply elegant, Mr. H. has availed himself of all the characteristic effect of that instrument.

The celebrated Military Overture to the Aquatic Melodrama of the Council of Ten, or the Lake of the Grotto, performed at Sadler's Wells Theatre, composed by W. Reeve. Price 2s.

This overture we conceive suited to the audience of a suburbane theatre, who would not thank the manager for any musical production beyond the conception of their untutored ear; and with a full band its effects must naturally have been more striking than in the piano-forte extract before us, especially when assisted by some of the solos of the wind instruments. In its present shape we cannot discover any peculiar feature to command either praise or blame.

"*Minstrels three, Lady, are we,*" *the Minstrels' Glee, sung by Mr. Pyne, Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. Miller, at the Theatre Royal Lyceum, in the grand Operatic Romance called One o'Clock, or The Knight and the Wood Demon, written by M. G. Lewis, Esq. composed* by M. P. King. Pr. 2s. 6d.

The applause with which this glee was constantly received at the Lyceum was not, we think, unmeritedly bestowed. The composer has been peculiarly happy in the rythm, which coincides perfectly with the metre of the verse. The melody is simple and natural, and the same may be said of the harmony. Here and there we meet with unnecessary unisons in the second and third voice, and the latter might perhaps have admitted, in several places, more of a running bass, instead of the mere fundamental notes of the different chords, which impart too great a plainness to compositions of this description. Attention to these points would have conferred additional effect on the Minstrels' Glee, although, in the state before us, we are far from undervaluing its merit. As it is easy, it will afford a treat to vocal amateurs.

Elegant Waltzes for the Harp or the Piano-Forte, (composed?) and dedicated to P. Langsdorff, Esq. by J. Z. Mœdel and other eminent Composers. Pr. 4s.

Even without the notice from the singular titlepage, it is not difficult to perceive this to be a collection from several masters of very different degrees of abilities. The waltzes, Nos. 13, 14, and 15, bear the palm of the whole; they are indeed beautiful, and bespeak an author of no mean scientific proficiency, altho' they are by no means calculated for the ball-room. From No. 1 to 12 we observe a similarity of style, as proceeding, probably, from the same pen. Many of these are likewise pleasing, and although, in point of music, certainly inferior to the three first named, better adapted to Terpsichorean feats. From No. 16 to the end we find the accompaniment of the left hand extremely plain; a little more variety in that respect would have set off the otherwise agreeable subjects to greater advantage.

Four select Airs, varied as Solos, or as Duets, for the Flute, by S. Weidner. Pr. 4s.

The themes of these duets (for the whole publication is set for *two* flutes), are, "*Oh Dolce Concento—Nel Cor piu non mi sento—Sul Margine d'un Rio*"—and the "*Nightingale.*" As these subjects have so often been treated in the shape of variations, it is scarcely to be expected to find much novelty in a new attempt at variations upon them. Nevertheless, we are free to say, that, under Mr. Weidner's arrangement, they will not lose any thing of their well established popularity. The passages are fluent, and, as much as our knowledge of the flute enables us to say, well adapted to the character of the instrument. The second part confers as much harmony as the limited range of the flute is capable of; and is generally ably arranged. In some few places we have met with harmonical inaccuracies, evidently the offspring of a laudable desire to render the accompaniment as independent and fluent as possible.

"*The Bloom on fair Rosalie's Cheek,*" *a Song, composed* by John Cole, Organist of St. James's Church, Bath, *and inscribed to his Friend, the Author, Mr. D. Huston.* Pr. 1s. 6d.

The melody, although simple, possesses a considerable share of tender sensibility; its effect would have been heightened by a more rich and independent instrumental accompaniment than that before us, which follows the voice too closely, and thereby imparts to it the semblance of a church hymn.

The Regency, Divertimento for the Piano-Forte or Harp, by D. Winter. Pr. 2s.

The Regency consists of a collection of several short movements, *viz.* an *andante introduction*, an *andantino*, a *march*, an *allegretto*, and a *waltz*, chiefly compiled from Mozart's, and, we think, *P.* Winter's works, and the introductory slow movement we have met with in a publication noticed in our last month's critique under the name of D. Winter. Our opinion given on that occasion will apply to this publication. The arrangement is neat and easy, such as will suit the compass of pupils for whom it appears principally intended.

Six Divertimentos for the Piano-Forte, consisting of popular Airs selected from the most esteemed Operas, arranged by S. F. Rimbault. Book II. Pr. 6s.

As studies for the musical scholar,

these divertimentos claim unqualified recommendation. They lie admirably under the hand, and are consequently easy of execution: there is nothing laboured or eccentric in the arrangement; the harmony is simple, yet sufficiently full and in good taste, and the combination of the ideas and passages natural and fluent. Our partiality is particularly directed to the eighth divertimento. Its brilliant quick movement is enriched with a variety of appropriate bustling evolutions and seasonable transitions, especially *pp*. 8 and 9. By selecting one from the rest, we by no means intend any slight to the other divertimentos. No. 10, with its pleasing *andante pastorale*, and the pretty allegro, possesses peculiar merits.

"*The poor Hedger's Daughter*," *a favourite Ballad, sung by Miss Feron, with the greatest applause, at the Bath Concerts, written by Mr. Upton, composed* by Mr. W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s.6d.

The melody of the first section of this air, in C (the beginning of which reminds us of "*From the white-blossomed Sloe*"), is tender and pathetic; nor should we have any objection to the subsequent part, but for the antiquated aberration into the allied key of A minor, at the words, "Not a youth but to wed her has sought her." Even if the text had required a plaintive expression, which is not the case, we should have felt a repugnance to *that* minor turn, which gives to the melody a whining psalm-like effect.

"*Old Times and New*," *a favourite Song, sung, with the greatest applause, at Vauxhall-Gardens, by Mr. Dignum, composed* by Mr. W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s. 6d.

Moderate as we are in our pretensions in regard to music intended for humorous songs, especially for the mixed sphere of Vauxhall, and for Mr. Dignum's powers, we are satisfied with "Old Times and New." The melody of the second part, in particular, appears to us well suited to the text; above all, the passages, "Poor souls and for what," &c. with the few appropriate notes of symphony, the effect of which is really humorous. In this song we have the same observation to offer, respecting the *minor* digression, as in the preceding, only that here, perhaps, a certain comic effect was intended by the contrast of a minor touch.

The Music in Macbeth, as performed at the new Theatre Royal Covent-Garden: the vocal part by Matthew Locke, the Overture and additional Symphonies by W. H. Ware; the whole arranged for the Piano-Forte, and respectfully dedicated to Mrs. Siddons, by C. Stokes. Pr. 7s. 6d.

The music in Macbeth is so well known to our readers, that we deem it more our province to notice the merit of Mr. Stokes's arrangement than that of the compositions themselves. In the former we perceive throughout the exercise of judgment, combined with a taste congenial to the publication. All that is essential to the harmony, has been so ably compressed within two staves, that even beginners on the piano-forte need be under no apprehensions of executive intricacies. This advantage, together with the publisher's declaration, that this is the only complete edition of the music in *Macbeth*, will, no doubt, ensure to Mr. Stokes's labour a favourable

reception, especially as the publishers have not been wanting in point of typographical elegance. The titlepage, with its appropriate vignette, is a beautiful specimen of chalcographic perfection.

*** *We are under the necessity of apologizing to several publishers and authors, whose transmissions, from want of room, we are under the necessity of deferring till next month.*

Plate 33.—WARWICK HOUSE.

The simple and even homely appearance of the structures appropriated to the residence of British royalty, is a circumstance that is universally remarked, and that never fails to excite the astonishment of foreigners, mingled, perhaps, with some degree of contempt. For our part, however, we cannot forbear considering this as a subject of exultation, inasmuch as it indicates that the illustrious family which fills the throne participates in the genuine disposition and taste of the British nation, and prefers substantial comforts and conveniences to empty ostentation and cold magnificence.

To Warwick House, the residence of a princess to whose hand the sceptre of the British empire will in all probability be at some future period transmitted, the preceding observations are perfectly applicable. It is a plain brick building, and was, if not built by the late Right Honourable General Conway, at least the habitation and property of that distinguished character, whose talents as a senator and statesman gave him for many years a powerful influence in the political hemisphere. From the name of its illustrious owner it was then denominated Conway House. After the general's death, when this mansion became the property of the late Earl of Jersey, it changed its appellation for that of Jersey House, which it retained till it came into the hands of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It was then, for some time, inhabited by his secretary, Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.; but when a separate establishment was assigned for his daughter, the Princess Charlotte, this mansion was given by her royal father for her residence. Ever since it has been the property of his Royal Highness, this edifice has been known by the name of Warwick House, from that of the street at the extremity of which it is situated.

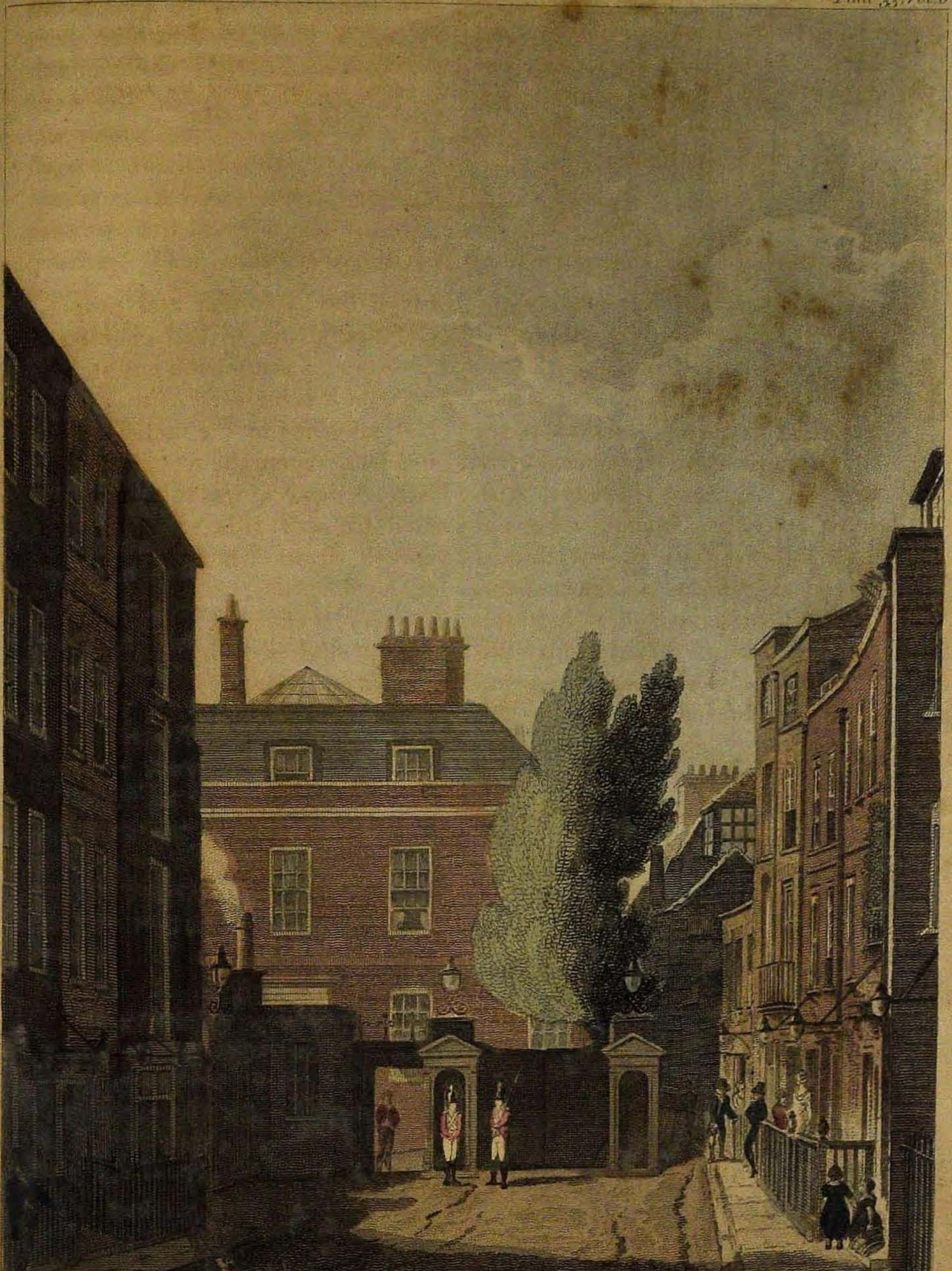
RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

SPANISH PENINSULA.

Anglo-Portuguese Army, and North of Spain.

Since the relief of Ciudad Rodrigo, our army in its neighbourhood has remained utterly inactive. It has re-advanced to nearly its old position, and now occupies an extended line of cantonments along the Coa; the light division at Fuente de Guinalda, the first division eight leagues in the rear of the former river, the fourth division between the Coa and the Spanish frontier, and the other divisions in different villages in the rear of the Coa. The

Plate 33, Vol. 6



WARWICK HOUSE,

The residence of Her Royal highness Princess Charlotte of Wales.

repose they are likely to enjoy, for some time at least, will, we trust, diminish the sickness which, we learn with regret, has prevailed of late among our troops in no small degree. It will probably depend on Marmont's movements, whether this position will remain our winter-quarters. That general has also resumed his former position about Placentia, leaving his advanced posts on the Allagon. The French army of the north, under General Dorsenne, appears likewise stationary, and occupied in fortifying the posts they hold in front of the army of Gallicia. According to Lord Wellington's dispatch of the 16th of October, the enterprizing Don Juan Sanchez succeeded, on the preceding day, in carrying off a large proportion of the cattle grazing near Ciudad Rodrigo, and in making prisoner General Renaud, the governor of the garrison, under its very walls.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity of this report being not yet under the press, to insert briefly in this place a feat of the gallant Gen. Hill, the outline of which has, in time, reached us through the medium of an Extraordinary Gazette. It appears, that in consequence of the incroaching advances of Gen. Girard beyond Caceres in Estremadura, the Spanish corps of the Count de Penne Villamur, found itself obliged to retire to a situation in which its subsistence was rendered difficult. Lord Wellington, whose eyes reach to every part of not only the Portuguese frontier, but even to Spain, gave, in consequence, directions to General Hill to make a movement in advance, conjointly with a division of Spanish troops under General Murillo, in order to force Girard to retire from Caceres. General Hill accordingly broke up from Portalegre, on the 22d of October, reached Albuquerque on the 24th, and on the 26th his head-quarters were at Malpartida. On the same day, Girard fell back from Caceres to Torremacha, endeavouring to gain Merida; but on the 28th in the morning, General Hill surprised the French general near Arroyo Molinos. A brisk affair ensued, of which we have not yet the particulars; but the result of it was most brilliant and decisive. Our loss is 9 killed and 30 wounded; aud with that trifling sacrifice have we succeeded in taking 1000 prisoners, and killing 240 men. Among the former are General Bron, Prince D'Aremberg, chief of the staff, two colonels and 40 other officers, with the whole of the artillery and baggage of that corps. Gen. Girard, though badly wounded, escaped into the mountains with 300 men, where it is hoped he will be taken by General Murillo. One column of French, having marched, two hours before day-break on the 28th, towards Merida, fortunately escaped the fate of their companions, for Gen. Hill was unable to overtake them after the action.

A neat exploit was achieved on the 18th of October, against Borneo, a town on the Biscay coast, not far from Bilboa, by Capt. Collier, of H.M.S. Surveillante, in conjunction with the Iris and a party of a few hundred guerillas under D. Pastor. On the approach of our little squadron, the French abandoned the town; a landing was effected, all French

property brought away or destroyed, the fort blown up, and the cannon broken in pieces. A party of French approached next day from Bilboa, but were gallantly repulsed by Pastor. After effecting all possible mischief, the little expedition re-embarked, in order to proceed, as Captain Collier states, upon a further enterprize, the result of which we know not as yet.

SOUTH OF SPAIN.

After their defeat at Ximena, the French, as we apprehend, collected all their disposable troops from the Ronda, and even from Seville, to the amount of 10,000 men, in order to force General Ballasteros, whose presence in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar gave them great uneasiness, to reimbark his little corps; and doubly superior as they were in numbers, they soon obliged the Spanish general to fall back upon St. Roque, in the first instance, and afterwards to the neutral ground under the cannon of Gibraltar. To relieve Ballasteros's embarrassment by a seasonable diversion, a Spanish corps, as well as 1100 English, were embarked the 11th of October, at Cadiz, to land at Tariffa. The Spanish part of the expedition, it appears, was, by contrary winds, prevented from immediately pursuing their destination; but the English, under Col. Skerritt, arrived with four field-pieces at Tariffa, and had been completly landed on the 18th, when they proceeded towards the interior. Of their operations we have no certain intelligence as yet; but it may be presumed that they must have been successful, since it is officially known that the French, in consequence, abandoned St. Roque on the 21st, and that they were harassed in their retreat by Ballasteros. We trust, however, that the evacuation of St. Roque by the French, was not with a view to fall upon the weak detachment of Colonel Skerritt, ere it could form a junction with Ballasteros, or, in case of need, embark again. It is, therefore, with some anxiety that we look to the confirmation of the report of the enemy having taken the road to the Ronda. If so, any object for which Ballasteros's corps might remain on the shores of the bay of Gibraltar, is not to be compared with the essential use it might be of were it immediately reimbarked to succour Valencia.

EASTERN PROVINCES OF SPAIN.

The most important intelligence from Spain falls under this head. Suchet has not only entered the kingdom of Valencia, but made such rapid progress in his inroad, that he is almost under the walls of that city. Our accounts do not reach further than the first week in October. From these we learn, that in his progress the ground was disputed ably and vigorously in several sharp but partial affairs by Generals Obispo, O'Donnel, and Villacampa, all of whom command divisions of the Valencian army, amounting to about 16,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, under the supreme command of General Blake, whose head-quarters are at Valencia. The French army is said to amount to 25,000 men. Fortunately, their force is divided by the siege of some maritime towns, of whose capability of standing any siege we never had dreamed. Peniscola, one of them, has not yet surrendered; and as to the citadel

or castle of Murviedro (the ancient Saguntum), the memory of the valour it displayed against the Romans (who got possession of Spain much in the same manner as the French), seems to have inspired its present defenders with equal courage. In several assaults made by the French upon that place, they were repulsed by its brave garrison with great loss. The inhabitants of Valencia seem by all accounts determined upon a spirited resistance; a resolution to which the successful and almost miraculous defence of their city against Gen. Moncey ought unquestionably to excite them, because since that time the city has been strengthened by considerable works. For our own part, we cannot conceal our apprehensions for the safety of this beautiful city, knowing the enterprizing spirit of Suchet, and the insufficiency of the fortifications, even in their present state, to stand a regular siege. Ballasteros's army, as we have already hinted, might still be in time to operate a profitable diversion. Valencia is too important not to claim every effort to save it; but, like Tarragona, it seems left to its own fate.

Our advices from Catalonia are as scanty as the dwindling interests of the Spanish cause in that province warrant us in expecting. The remnants of the Spanish army under Gen. Baron D'Erolis, retired within the north-western mountains near Salsona, are unable to undertake any thing of moment, their force not exceeding 3,000 regular troops; and the French, satisfied with their late successes in that country, seem to have left their enemy for a moment at ease, in order to pursue their operations towards Valencia.—Another French general (Macdonald) has returned to France on account of ill health.—Our cruizers on that coast continue as active as ever. On the 29th of September, Colonel Green, with a party of Spaniards and British marines, disembarked on Isla Grande, and, after a bombardment of two days, obliged the French governor of the fort Las Medas to capitulate with his garrison of thirty men. The situation of the Isles Las Medas is deemed important, as they afford a secure harbour and a point of great utility for future operations in Catalonia.

From the Murcian army, under General Freyre, we have no tidings whatsoever; but suppose that the effective force has been drawn to the defence of Valencia. — The plague in the former kingdom seems to be on the decline. The cities of Murcia and Carthagena have suffered heavily by its visitation, but begin to be more healthy. Even to Minorca has the distemper spread. At least on board of two of our ships, the Implacable and Temeraire, the contagious fever had manifested itself in the beginning of October; but the vigilant and judicious measures adopted, and particularly that of landing the unhealthy part of the crew in the lazaretto, had removed much of the apprehensions occasioned by the first appearance of the disease.

SPANISH CORTES.

The recent discussions of that assembly are not calculated to inspire the friends of the Spanish cause with the most cheering ex-

pectations. How different are their measures from the conduct of the Roman senate, when the country of the Cæsars was overrun by the barbarian Gauls, the ancestors of the present invaders of Spain!! The proposal of restoring the Inquisition has been seriously and vehemently discussed at several recent sittings of the Cortes, and the question remains still at issue. The possibility alone of its being carried is a disgrace to the Spanish character, and suggests doubts on the maturity of the nation to enjoy an enlightened government. To the honour, however, of the inhabitants of Cadiz it must be said, that they evinced the greatest indignation at the proposal, which had created such a ferment, that two or three of the inquisitorial deputies would have paid dearly for their fanatic bigotry, had they not found safety on board the fleet in the harbour.—The plan of the constitution has likewise given rise to very violent debates. The royal council, it appears, had circulated a paper denying the sovereignty of the nation. Three members had voted against it: but the Cortes ordered a criminal information against the others, and suspended them from their functions, which for the present are carried on by the three that had voted against the document. The conduct of the ex-regent, Lardizabal, had also caused much warm discussion. A manifesto which he published in the kingdom of Valencia, was declared seditious, and his apprehension, as well as the seizure of his papers, decreed by the Cortes.

SPANISH COLONIES.

It is a singular coincidence of facts, that frequently during the last month the same public prints contained the details of hostile operations against Valencia in Old Spain, and Valencia in the Caraccas, both assailed for the same cause, nearly at the same time, and by generals springing from the same revolutionary stock. We hope, however, earnestly, that the fate of Old Valencia will be different from that of its South American namesake. The latter, the only loyal town in the rebellious confederation of Venezuela, had twice succeeded in repelling the Jacobin General Miranda's attacks. In the second, the rebel army had driven the loyalists into the town, entered it with them, and taken possession of their cannon and of many prisoners, when, from the tops of their houses, the Valencians began to assail their enemy. The scene was now similar to that which our troops encountered under Gen. Whitelocke at Buenos Ayres. Ten hours did the rebels keep possession of the streets, in spite of the showers of balls, stones, &c. from the houses, till at last, after losing 500 men, (one fifth of their army) they thought fit to relinquish so unequal a contest. Miranda, however, bred up in the French system of warfare, lost no time in preparing for a fresh assault. Reinforced by new troops, he once more attacked the town, on the 18th of August, and after a most obstinate resistance on the part of the loyal inhabitants, obliged them to surrender at discretion. Thus the whole of the confederation of Venezuela is now completely severed from the mother country.

From Buenos Ayres the accounts

we have gathered are more satisfactory, if they shall prove true to the full extent of private advices received from that quarter. According to those, the insurrectionary government of Buenos Ayres, dispirited not only by their late defeat on the part of Goyoneche, who, in consequence, had advanced to La Paz, but also by Elio's blockading squadron, and above all, by the unexpected news of the approach of 6000 Brazilian Portuguese, in aid of Monte Video, have gladly embraced the offer of a negociation with the Monte Videan governor, brought about by the judicious conduct of Captain Heywood, and accelerated by the arrival in the river Plate of Admiral De Courcy. A treaty between the contending parties is actually reported to have been concluded, the leading conditions of which are, the re-union of Buenos Ayres to the mother country, the re-establishment of commerce on the footing on which it stood during the vice-royalty of Cisneros, and an agreement to unite in expelling the Portuguese, in case the latter do not retire from the Spanish territory on receiving advice of the amicable adjustment of the differences. We see nothing in these terms which could lead to a question of their truth, nor any thing we could reasonably find fault with. On the contrary, we should hail the recovery of so valuable a province as Buenos Ayres with heartfelt joy; it would be an important and highly fortunate event for the mother country—an event, indeed, which might possibly lead to the subjection of the refractory Venezuelians, whose army does not exceed 3000 men.

NAVAL OCCURRENCES.

The official dispatches concerning the action fought on the 20th May, with three French frigates in the sea of Madagascar, have reached England. They agree generally with the statement given in our last upon the strength of private advices, except that the two French frigates that struck on the day of the action, were La Renommée and La Clorinde, the latter of which availed herself of the obscurity of night to escape again; and that, on the 26th of May only, the third frigate, La Nereide, who had found means to save herself in the night, was discovered in the harbour of Tamatave, where our squadron, under the command of Captain Schomberg, obtained her surrender to his Majesty, on condition that her crew should not be made prisoners of war, but be conveyed to France.

A letter from Captain Gordon of H.M.S. Active, dated off the town of Rogosniza (near Ragusa), states the particulars of the capture and destruction of a convoy of 28 sail and 3 gun-boats, in a creek above the island of that name. Without the loss of one man on our part, the 3 gun-boats and 18 of the convoy were taken, and the 10 others destroyed.

FRANCE.

Bonaparte continues his northern tour. He has visited, in the course of October, almost every town of consequence in Holland. On the 9th, he made his solemn entry into Amsterdam, where he tarried some days, then made an excursion to the Helder, the Texel, and other places in North Holland. On his return to Amsterdam, he issued various

decrees concerning the administration, geographical division, and revenues of the Dutch departments; then set out (24th) for Harlem, the Hague, Deventer, Nimeguen, and Arnheim; from whence he set out for Wesel, on the 31st of October. The north of Germany, therefore, appears to be the next object of his tour; and, perhaps, on his arrival there, some unexpected political changes will unravel the mystery of his further views.

SICILY.

The storm which overhangs the political horizon of that island, has neither burst nor dissipated, as far as our advices go. But the arrival at Palermo of Lord William Bentinck, who sailed on his return in the beginning of November, will, no doubt, bring matters to a decisive issue. Considerable reinforcements are likewise on their way for Sicily, so that we need look with no apprehension to any but a patched up, half-measured determination of the Sicilian question; on which we shall abstain from giving any opinion, as we are able to refer our readers to an original paper on the subject of Sicily, in the preceding pages of the present Number.

RUSSIA—BALTIC.

Of the temper which exists between Russia and France, we have had no late data to enable us to form any thing like a secure opinion. Much indulgent intercourse is carrying on between the former country and England, to such a degree, indeed, that very lately it was a matter of doubt with a great legal personage whether England and Russia were at all at war. Mr. Thornton, who had formerly been our minister at the Swedish court, has gone on a mission to the Baltic; the object of which, as well as the place of his destination, is involved in secrecy. In respect to the war with Turkey, we have, since our last report, received no account of any serious action. The third corps of the Turks has also made good its passage across the Danube, near Silistria; so that the whole bulk of the Mussulman force has now regained a footing in Wallachia, where at present the river Algeer separates the two hostile armies.

AMERICA.

An abstract of the minutes of the court of enquiry, which sat in the early part of September, to investigate the conduct of Commodore Rogers in the action with the Little Belt, has reached England; and (what is certainly singular) from that document we learn, that every officer, mate, and boatswain has sworn that the first shot was fired by the Little Belt. Whatever may be said against the credibility of so great a number of witnesses upon oath, we think it has now become incumbent on the honour of Great Britain to institute a like court of enquiry on the conduct of Captain Bingham, otherwise America will have the advantage over England both in argument and in the opinion of the world. If, on the other hand, the result of a British court of enquiry should be as unanimous in contradiction as that of the American has been in assertion, the merit of the cause would then, and then only, rest on the general character of veracity attached to each of the two nations.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty's disease appears now to have assumed that stationa-

RIDING HABIT.

MOURNING DRESS.

ry character, which, while it excludes all prospect of an eventual recovery, exempts us from any apprehension of a sudden or speedy dissolution.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, we regret to state, has had the misfortune of spraining his ancle while dancing with the Princess Charlotte of Wales, at a little fête given by the Duchess of York at Oatlands. Although the inflammation and unfavourable symptoms have much decreased, his Royal Highness has not yet been in a state to remove from Oatlands.

The Duke of Sussex is greatly recovered from his late severe illness.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 7th of January.

It is stated, pretendedly on the most respectable authority, that an application has been made to his Majesty's government, "by several of the highest and most distinguished dignitaries of the Catholic church," to the following purport: That for various and momentous causes which they set forth, they are desirous that certain facilities should be afforded by Great Britain towards the assemblage of a general council of the Catholic church in some spot beyond the reach of the persecutor of the head of their faith, and, in his person, of their faith itself. Minorca is said to be the place suggested as most convenient.

On the 21st of October the workmen began their operations for rebuilding Drury-lane theatre, which they have since continued with unremitting diligence, the builder being under an obligatory engagement to complete the theatre for performance by the 1st of October, 1812.

PRICES OF BULLION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

As the nominal value of gold and silver very much influences the price of every other commodity, I conceive that no Market Tables can be complete without inserting their prices also. If you think proper to admit the following, I will, from time to time, acquaint you with any variations that may take place hereafter.

Nominal Price of pure virgin Gold, as charged by the London Refiners for the last thirteen Years.

		PER OZ.		
From Oct. 1798, to Sept. 1799		£4	8	0
Sept. 1799,	rise of 1s.	4	9	0
Mar. 1801,	rise of 6d.	£4	9	6
Dec. 1803,	ditto 6d.	4	10	0
May 1809,	ditto 2s.	4	12	0
Nov. 1809,	ditto 5s.	4	17	0
Oct. 1810,	fall of 2s.	4	15	0
Feb. 1811,	rise of 2s.	4	17	0
Mar.	ditto 2s.	4	19	0
April 11,	ditto 1s.	5	0	0
22,	ditto 2s.	5	2	0
Aug. 17,	ditto 2s.	5	4	0
23,	ditto 2s.	5	6	0
Nov. 1,	ditto 2s.	5	8	0
11,	ditto 2s.	5	10	0

N. B. For many years previous to the suspension of cash payments at the Bank (1797), virgin gold was sold £4 5s. per ounce.

Pure virgin gold is 7s. per ounce above the Mint price.

Standard gold is £1 2s. 11½d. per ounce above the Mint price.

Sterling silver is 1s. 3½d. per oz. above the Mint price.

Silver is cheaper in proportion than gold; for, by the Mint regulation, an ounce of standard gold is equal to 15oz. 1dwt. 10grs. of sterling silver; but the present price of an ounce of gold will purchase 15oz. 11dwts. 6grs. of silver.

The one pound Bank of England note purports to represent 5dwts. 3grs. of standard gold, but will purchase only 3dwts. 23grs. at present.

Guineas are prohibited by law from being sold at a higher rate than the Mint price: if the restriction extended to bullion, the note could not be depreciated, nor would there be any temptation either to melt, hoard, or export the coin.

B. S.

LONDON, Nov. 19, 1811.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 35.—RIDING DRESS

OF fine Georgian cloth; colour, a pale lead or olive tinge; ornamented with frogs *à la militaire* in front, and finished at the pocket-holes to correspond. Beehive hat of fine moss or cottage straw; white lace curtain veil, twisted occasionally round the rim of the hat; jean or kid half-boots, the colour of the habit, trimmed with fur; gloves of straw-coloured kid or York tan. Pelerines of fur are a becoming and seasonable appendage to this equestrian habit, furnished us by Mrs. Schabner, of Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden.

PLATE 36.—MOURNING DRESS.

A round robe of fine iron-grey cloth or velvet, with long sleeves and demi high front, trimmed down the center of the figure, at a measured distance, with chenille fur, and clasped in the center, from the bosom to the feet, with lozenge clasps of jet; the belt confined with the same. Antique scolloped ruff of white crape; cuffs to correspond. Hungarian mantle, with double capes, trimmed with chenille fur, composed of the same material as the robe, and ornamented with rich cord and tassels at the throat. A small Eastern turban of grey and silver tissue; short willow feathers (alternately grey and white) drooping on the left side. Ear-rings and neck-lace of jet. Gloves of grey or white kid. Slippers of black queen silk, with jet clasps. Fan of black crape, frosted with silver.—This dress is furnished us by Mrs. Gill, Cork-street, Burlington Gardens.

TWENTY-SECOND LETTER FROM A YOUNG LADY IN LONDON TO HER SISTER IN THE COUNTRY.

I RECEIVED your budget of country intelligence, my dear sister, with due sentiments of affection; yet candidly confess myself not a little mortified to find that Cupid and Hymen had been busying themselves in your shades, when I had considered their *godships* pursuing us fashionables

to Brighton, Tunbridge, and Worthing. It is no wonder *now*, that we have made no *new conquests* during our summer peregrinations. However, I mean to try what the approaching winter will do for me *here*; take a trip to Bath in the spring, and, should I find the fates still obdurate, shall then return to my native shades, where, with my disappointments "thick upon me," I shall amuse the exulting country misses, and pass away my time in writing essays on the vices and follies of the fashionable world, out of pure spite for its neglect.—But to business! You ask for a list of winter fashions, not of fashionable disappointments—I must hasten, therefore, to collect my forces, for *after to-morrow* I am any body's but my own. We have only been a week in town, and as few of our set are yet stationary in the gay city, we have occupied our mornings in driving to the fashionable marts, have eat our mutton *soberly* with a stupid family or two, who remain as fixed in their town residences all the year round, as the Mansion-House or St. Paul's; and we have attended the theatres in the evening, in order to kill that time which would otherwise nearly destroy us. A few late arrivals, however, and cards of invitation for six days to come, have revived my energies, lighted afresh my hopes, and given zest to the task you have imposed on me. But you must content yourself with general information, my dear sister, for I have no time to enter on particulars.

First, then, the most elegant outdoor habiliments consist of the wrap pelisse, lined with skin, or *that* closed in front with frog ornaments, and borders of fur placed at a small distance. They are composed of fine Georgian or Merino cloth, velvet, or sarsnet. High gowns of fine cloth, tamboured at the bottom, on the collar, and cuffs, are much in vogue. To these are attached a mantle of the same, with double capes, lined and trimmed with ermine, sable, blue fox, or *oppenoch*, and confined at the throat with a rich silk cord and tassels. The half-boots are often of the same material as the mantle, or of kid the same colour, and are trimmed with narrow fur. The Hungarian helmet, composed of velvet and ermine, or other skin, is a new and very distinguishing carriage article. Indeed, fancy bonnets and hats of these materials, now give place to those of a lighter composition, as well as to straw or chip. The long curtain veil is still considered fashionable, as is also the nun's veil and Spanish mantilla, which is thrown over the hair in carriages, and sometimes disposed tastefully in the evening dress; though the hair confined close to the head behind, and falling on the neck or to one side in ringlets, divided in irregular curls in front, and ornamented with jewellery or autumnal flowers, is far more general. Cloth and velvet round robes, together with tunics and vests of plaid or other sarsnets, trimmed with swansdown, or other appropriate fur, are considered highly fashionable; but the Turkish loose robe, of sarsnet or Lama cloth, with full long sleeves of Italian crape, and waist and petticoat of white satin, is the most strikingly graceful costume I have seen. For the ball-room, white or coloured gossamer gauze, over white satin slips, the former ornamented with variegated Chinese silk,

trimming the latter with white beads, swansdown, or lace, are more light and appropriate.

There is little variation in the construction of the intermediate order of robes. They are usually formed high in the neck, with lace frills, and buttoned down the front, or cut a demi height, and finished with antique or fan ruffs, with cuffs to correspond. The waist is now worn a becoming length, and is generally terminated with a belt of velvet and clasp of jewellery, or with a ribbon tied in front, the ends finished with silk tassels. The pilgrim's pelerine, long, and demi tippets, of divers kinds of fur, seem almost indispensable to every species of out-door habit, where the mantle is excluded. Slippers of white satin, kid, or jean, are ever most elegant for full dress. The boots and shoes, for general wear, are, almost invariably, bound with contrasted colours.

Thus, dear sister, have I done my possibles to meet your wishes. Reward my labours by a continuation of your country anecdotes: though I don't care to hear any thing more of your loves and your marriages, since I confess myself more likely to be amused in this way when the game is in my own hands.

Your's, now and ever,

Belinda.

Plate 34.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

The annexed engraving, of a new-invented sofa writing-table, represents one of the most simple and useful articles it is possible to have in the drawing-room, boudoir, or any apartment for the accommodation of ladies. It forms, in the first place, a handsome small card-table, and, with the help of two sloped neat pieces of mahogany or other wood, it becomes two writing or reading tables, having one drawer in each side, fitted up with pen, ink, and paper, so that two persons may at one time use it either as a writing or reading table, neither being able to overlook the other. By drawing out at each end the ornamented brackets, for the support of the two end flaps, it then forms as handsome a sofa table as can possibly be contrived either of mahogany, satin-wood, rose, king, or any other fashionable Brazil wood.

The fashionable Trafalgar chair, with a French stuffed cushion, accompanying the table, speaks for itself.

MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the practice of a physician from the 15th of October to the 15th of November, 1811.

Acute diseases.—Fever, 6...Catarrh, 5...Inflammatory sore-throat, 2...Acute rheumatism, 3..Chicken-pox, 1...Acute diseases of infants, 4.

Chronic diseases.—Cough and dyspnœa, 24..Pulmonary consumption, 8...Hooping-cough, 2...Asthma, 12..Dyspepsia, 8..Worms, 2..Colic, 6..Diarrhœa, 7...Dysentery, 2...Gastrodynia, 2...Dropsy, 1....Jaundice, 1....Head-ache and ver-

tigo, 6....Hœmatemesis, 1....Tic douloureux, 2....Lumbago, 2.... Chronic rheumatism, 4....Pleurodyne, 5...Epilepsy, 1...Dysure, 1 ...Female complaints, 8.

The case of epilepsy occurred in a man forty-five years of age, who had been reduced from comfortable circumstances to poverty and the confinement of a prison. Depression of mind and debility of body predisposed him to the accession of a complaint which will, probably, continue for life; for when the disease establishes itself firmly in mature age, it is seldom eradicated. The fit usually attacks him during the night, at the full moon. He is not conscious in the morning of the state he has been in, and during the absence of the fit is tolerably well.

This complaint is of a convulsive nature. In some instances, the fits attack suddenly, without any previous indication; in others, the patient has some warning of their approach. The muscles, especially those of the face and eyes, are dreadfully convulsed; the tongue is thrust out of the mouth, and is thus often wounded by the teeth; the patient foams, breathes with difficulty, has violent palpitations, the face appears bloated and livid, the pulse is small and irregular, the excretions pass involuntarily; if standing up at the accession of the fit, the patient falls to the ground, and is altogether a shocking and pitiable object. When the fit is over, the patient generally remains for a short interval stupid, and feels languor, with pain and sense of weight in the stomach. Repeated attacks impair the mental faculties, produce idiocy, and occasion fatal diseases, as palsy, apoplexy, dropsy, &c.

The causes of the disease may be referred to both physical and moral agents. Of the former, in a habit predisposed to the complaint, irritation of the brain, or pain in a distant part, may excite it; the convulsions in the first instance taking place to remove the offending cause, may afterwards be continued by habit. The disease also is hereditary, in which case a very slight cause will produce it. Passions of the mind, extreme sensibility, and great mental application, most frequently, however, occasion the severe malady in adults. Thus men of great talents and strong passions are often afflicted with it. Of these we may enumerate Petrarch, Julius Cæsar, Mahomet, Czar Peter the Great, Bonaparte, &c. &c. The false prophet was cunning enough indeed, like some of our street beggars, to make his malady profitable; for he gave it out among his friends, that the epileptic paroxysms were ecstatic movements occasioned by the presence of the Holy Spirit, which at that time visited him, and revealed heavenly things.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The heavy rains in the early part of last month rather impeded the latter wheat sowing on tenacious soils; but the mild weather of the latter part of the month has been highly propitious to the young wheat plants, which have made a rapid growth for the season, and promise

to get a good cover before the winter. The last crop rises thin where it was struck with the blight; and this is unfortunately attended with an accumulated loss, in consequence of the difficulty in starting thin corn from the ear.

Barley also rises lighter on some soils than was expected at the close of the harvest. The sample is sound, but coarse in quality.

Oats are of good quality, and are an average crop.

The mild season has been favourable for the young tares, rye, and all the soiling species, which are full curling crops, and cover the land well; a considerable advantage for protecting the roots through the winter months.

It has also been favourable to all the brassica tribe, which are in the most promising and productive state.

Every kind of cattle food is more abundant than for several years past.

The late rains have filled the low pastures with water, which is likely to injure those flocks that have not been moved to the uplands.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1. A cerulean blue and white embossed satin, calculated for dress robes and pelisses. The striking colour and attractive figure of this article, renders all full trimmings unnecessary. Thread lace may be considered as the most appropriate ornament, though we have seen Turkish robes of this article trimmed down the sides with narrow sable fur, have a very rich effect. It is sold by D. and P. Cooper, silk-mercers, Pall-Mall.

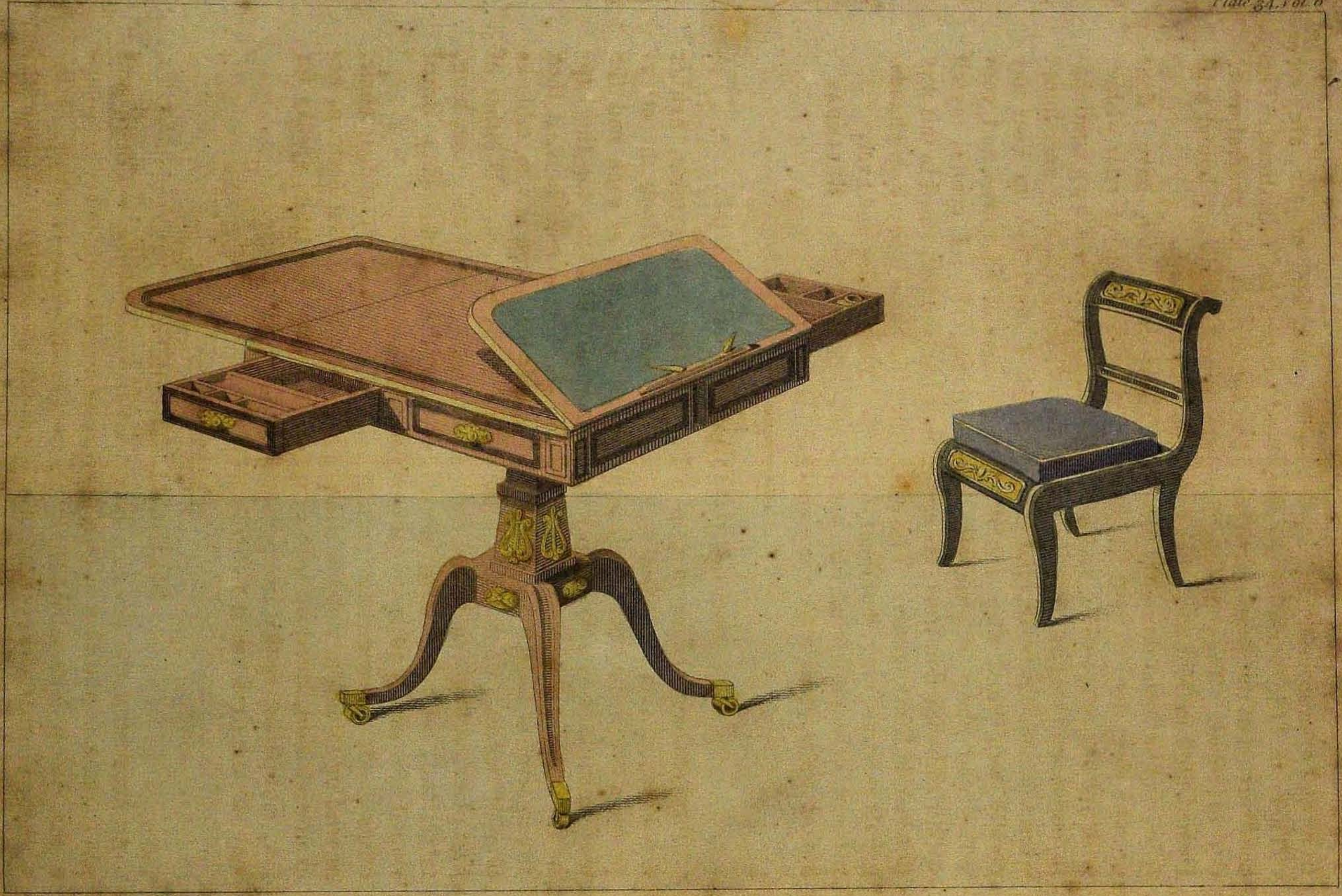
No. 2. A Tartan plaid sarsnet, now much in vogue for pelisses, bodices, robes, and spencers. Swansdown or white ermine are most becoming softeners, as well as most appropriate trimmings, for robes of this animated and party-coloured article. It is furnished by Mr. George, Holywell-street, Strand.

No. 3. A printed cotton, for the humbler order of attire. Plain wraps, or high gowns, buttoned in front, with collars or frills of lace or needle-work, are all that is requisite to be observed on this simple material.

No. 4. A canary-grounded printed cambric, of the above order of costume. After pointing to the delicacy of its pattern, we have nothing further to remark, but what has already been observed on the article No. 3. Both are sold by Messrs. T. and J. Smith, Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden.

We forgot to mention in our number for November, that the Persian kerseymere, No. 4, furnished us by Messrs. Maunde and Co. is worked in tambour by a society of *unfortunate, but industrious French emigrants*, residing in the west of England.

Plate 54. Vol. 6



SOFA WRITING TABLE.

Dec. 1811.—Vol. 6.

The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashion, and Politics.

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles as they come out, and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered. *R. Ackermann*, 101, *Strand*, *London*.

No. REPOSITORY OF ARTS, SCIENCE, &c. 36.

PATTERN for NEEDLE WORK.

No. 36 of R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts &c. Pub. 1 Dec. 1811, at 101 Strand.

Poetry.

FORTY-SEVENTH ODE OF ANACREON,
(Literally translated).
ON LOVE.

'Tis hard from loving to refrain,
And hard to bear the thrilling pain;
Yet all its pains I'd rather prove,
Than be insensible to love:
But, ah! the hardest tie of all
That can a tender heart enthral,
Is when the gen'rous flame is spurn'd,
When love is not with love return'd.
But sordid burns the ethereal flame,
And love is now an empty name;
Little can comely worth impart,
It pleads in vain to win the heart;
From it for gold the women fly,
For gold they languish and they sigh!
Oh! may imperishable shame
Attend the grovelling wretch's name,
Whose sordid soul could first to thee,
Curs'd Mammon, bend the suppliant knee!
To it how many ills we owe,
How many scenes of human woe!
A father's pander'd feelings sold,
A brother's love transferr'd for gold,
And all the endless guilt of jars,
Of murders, and domestic wars;
And, oh! 'twas destin'd love to be
A deadly foe to thee and me!*

METAPHRASTUS.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE, Nov 8, 1811.

* So sang the Teian bard upwards of two thousand years ago!

ELEGY,
Written before Flushing the Night previous to the Bombardment.

SLOW from the bosom of the silent deep
The moon, emerging, casts her liquid light:
Stretch'd on the sward the weary soldiers sleep,
Recruiting nature 'gainst the morning fight.

Majestic, o'er the level of the main,
Close to the fort, Britannia's bulwarks rise;
Hush'd are the clamours of the fearless train,
Whose loud huzza but lately rent the skies.

Cynthia, led by thy silver beams, I trace
The signs of warfare on the sylvan scene;
I gaze, in sorrow, on thy lucid face,
And, daring, ask of Heav'n—Why this has been?

Say, What is honour?—Tell me, What is fame?
A glitt'ring bubble, borne upon the flood!
Shall man, to gain a transitory name,
Sully the green turf with a brother's blood?

Who wars but for a name, no better cause
Conjoin'd, is driven by destructive pride;
Humanity denies him her applause,
When Glory's ensign is with slaughter dyed!

Coote, 'twas thy country bade thee lead thy band,
To snatch this island from a tyrant's sway;
Thy enemies confess a father's hand—
And mercy well deserves the poet's lay.

But, ah! tho' Coote and Mercy gave the word,
Still ruthless War low'rs on th' affrighted ball;
Pity, with tears, beholds the hostile sword,
And mourns the victims who are doom'd to fall.

Now all is still and peaceable around,
And carnage ceases till the night is o'er,
When the hoarse cannon, with appalling sound,
Shall bid the active warrior "sleep no more!"

To-morrow's sun shall view, in dread array,
Numbers of Britain's children, gen'rous, brave,
Who, ere it sinks beneath the western sea,
Will end their hopes of glory in a grave!

Perhaps upon this spot may virtue fall;
True love may here resign, in pangs, its breath;
The child's, the wife's, the parent's little all
May sink for ever in the shades of death:

And, hark! I hear the widow's plaintive cry,
Wafted upon the night-breeze from afar,
I see the tear-drop trembling in her eye—
I view her anguish, and I curse thee—WAR!

A FORE-MAST MAN.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

(Solicitors' Names between Parentheses.)

Acton J. C. Robinson's row, victualler (Waller, Old Jewry

Allen W. jun. Worcester, glove-manufacturer (Becke, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane

Atkins S. Bridgewater square, Barbican, watch case-maker (Coleman, Furnival's inn

Austin J Lamb's Conduit street, linen-draper (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane

Avenell C. Portsea, watchmaker (Howard, Portsea

Aylett W. New Broad street, upholsterer (Harrison, Lambeth road

Bailey J. Fry's place, Blackfriars road, tailor (Reynolds, Cheshunt, Herts

Ball J. Newcastle, Stafford, grocer (Walthall and Ward, Newcastle

Barnett M. New road, St. George's, watchmaker (Goode, York st. Commercial road

Barrs W. Temple hall, Leicester, miller (Battye, Chancery lane

Bartley W. Skinner street, broker (Juckes, Belvedere place, St. George's fields

Beeston K. and M. Briggs, Margaret street, Cavendish square, milliners (Highmore and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street

Bell J. Limehouse, boat-builder (Lang, America square

Bentz C. F. Hull, tailor (Egerton, Gray's inn

Berry W. Alphington, Devon, tanner (Jennings and Collier, Carey street

Bevan W. Crombie's road, Commercial row, plumber (Fitzgerald, Lemar street, Goodman's fields

Bidgood J. and R. P. Edwards, Swallow st. cork-cutter (Haynes, Fenchurch street

Birch W. and J. Lucas, Fleet street, paper-stainers (North, Clement's inn

Blythe J. Chelmsford, merchant (Brigg, Hatton garden

Blythe J. Bristol, merchant (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Boissonade J. Charing Cross, jeweller (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn

Brandligt C. jun. Lime street, merct. (Harrison, Salters' hall court

Brassington S. Burslem, Stafford, glazier (Wilson, Temple

Brough H. Camberwell, mariner (Jones and Sandell, Size lane

Brownridge S. Leeds, York, mercht. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn

Bugby J. Henrietta street, Brunswick sq. coal-merchant (Bugby, Symond's inn

Butler R. Cheapside, glover (Brown, Pudding lane

By W and J. Sands, Fenchurch street chambers, ship and insurance-brokers (Reardon and Davies, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Carran W. Liverpool, liquor-merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Cay C. J. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, coal-fitter (Wharton and Dyke, Temple

Clarke W. Putney, stock-broker (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street

Clough J. H. Liverpool, mercht. (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Cockburn W. Cheltenham, upholsterer (Alexander, Lincoln's inn

Collins J. Lewisham road, Kent, stationer (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane

Cooper J. Sheffield, linen-draper (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Cowie J. Warnford court, merchant (Kaye, Freshfield, and Kaye, New Bank buildings

Crouch T. W Grenville street, Somer's Town, music-seller (Coleman Furnival's inn

D'Aguilar J. Liverpool, merchant (Daltera and Topham, Liverpool

Dawson W. Berwick, draper (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside

Deschamps W. W. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant (Harvey and Co St. Helen's place

Dobson E. Branstone Mills, Huntingdonshire, miller (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Dupont F. G. Watford, Herts, draper (Llewellyn, Noble street, Cheapside

Edwards D. Hambrook, Glocester, miller (Meredith, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn

Evans W. P. Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, draper (Shepherd, Bartlett's buildings

Field R. Yalding, Kent, dealer (Newcombe, Vine street, Piccadilly

Fields T. Hackney, stock-broker (Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury

Forster J. Foster lane, silversmith (Watkins, Lincoln's inn

Forster J. Wigan, Lancaster, grocer (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Fotherly T and R. White, jun. Gosport, ship-chandlers (Cruickshank, Gosport

Foulkes R. Wilmot street, Brunswick sq. linen-draper (Dimes, Friday street

France W. and J. Bennet, Shoreditch, tallow-chandlers (Annesley and Bennett, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury

Franck J. C. Poland street, tailor (Turner, Edward's street, Cavendish square

Friedeberg M. Portsmouth, ship-agent (Isaacs, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe

Fryer C. Little Chelsea, builder (Willoughby, Clifford's inn

Ganton J. Earl street, Blackfriars, victualler (Burnett, Inner Temple lane

Goldfinch E. Canterbury, chemist (Nethersole and Portal, Essex street, Strand

Goodfellow H. Anthony street, St. George's in the East, mariner (Denton and Barker, Gray's inn

Goodson R. Leadenhall street, sadler (Clarke, Sadler's hall, Cheapside

Gould J. Plymouth, builder (Follet, Temple

Gould J. Brixton Causeway, Surry, stone-mason (Fry, Stockwell

Greenwood C. Bradley Mills, Marsden, Lan-

cashire, cotton-twist-spinner (Blacklock and Makinson, Serjeants' inn
Grebham J. Bridgewater, Somerset, corn-factor (Boys, Bridgewater
Greenwood C. and J. jun. Bradley Mills, cotton-spinners (Ellis, Chancery lane
Hall T. Hart street, Grosvenor square, coach-maker (Lawledge, Gray's inn lane
Hancock J. Rotherhithe street, Southwark, mast and block-maker (Hind, Throgmorton street
Harris C. St Catherine's, dealer (Templer and Glynes, Burr street, East Smithfield
Harris C. Shoreditch, baker (Dalston, Took's court, Cursitor street
Harrison N. R. Tadcaster, York, innholder (Barber, Gray's inn
Hawes W. Hammersmith, soap-manufacturer, dealer (Jennings and Collier, Carey st.
Haywood T. Edgware road, coach-maker (Hulme, Russell square
Hill J. Park street, St. Mary le bone, plasterer (Greenwell and Lloyd, Bentinck street, Manchester square
Hitchcock G. Bull stairs, Christchurch, Surry, boat-builder (Clutton, Southwark
Holmes F. Vere street, Oxford street, merchant (Pasmore, Warnford court
Holmes S. Limehouse, soap-maker (Cockayne, Lyon's inn
Hughes T. Percival street, Clerkenwell, builder (Selby, Upper Charles st. Clerkenwell
Humphreys R. Llanidloes, Montgomery, flannel-manufacturer (Thomas, Llansyllin
Hunt P. Nottingham, grocer (Berridge, Hatton garden
Hunt R. Whitecross street, victualler (Taylor, Old street road
Hunter W. Birmingham, draper (Spurrier and Ingleby, Birmingham
Jackson W. D. B. Hatfield Peverel, Essex, innkeeper (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings
Janaway E. Ludgate street, toy-warehouse (Abbot, Abchurch yard, Cannon street
Johnson J. Great Alice street, Goodman's fields, wine-merchant (Nettleford, Somerset street, Aldgate
Johnson W. P. Kingsgate street, Holborn, painter and glazier (Castle, Cursitor street
Jones J. P. B. Litherland, and W. P. Birk, Liverpool, merchants (Dalton and Topham, Liverpool
Kelly M. Pall-Mall, music-seller (White & Bostock, Tokenhouse yard
Kendell J. Exeter, statuary (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row
King C. Albany, Piccadilly, bill-broker (Wilkinson and Young, Margaret street, Cavendish square
Knight T. D. Grove place, insurance-broker (Lamb, Swithin's lane, Cannon street
Laing C. Wapping, ship-chandler (Hackett, Old Bethlem
Le Mesurier F. Lloyd's Coffee house, merchant (Dann and Crossland, Broad street
Lewton A. Oldland, Glocester, coal-dealer [Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Lindon R. Bristol, timber-merchant (James, Gray's inn
Lowe T. Botolph lane, oilman (Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark
Luscombe P. Gravesend, tailor (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch
Macké F. Paternoster row, hat-maker (Phipps, Gutter lane, Cheapside
Matthews S. Manchester, shop-keeper (Hurd, Temple
Matthews G. Hythe, Kent, hatter, (North, Clement's inn
Moffatt J. Sutton Valence, Kent, sadler (Hunt, Surry street, Strand
Moore J. Colchester, chinaman (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
Moore G. jun. Colchester, seedsman (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings
Morgan L. Aylsham, Norfolk (Barrows and Vincent, Basinghall street
Morgan M. Worcester, maltster (Cardales and Young, Gray's inn
Mould D. Newcastle, Stafford, brush-maker (Wilson, Temple
Needham R. Old Broad street, auctioneer (Fas and Ashmore, Covent garden
Norcross T. Preston, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer (Blakelock and Makinson, Serjeants' inn, Fleet street
Ogburn H. Crown street, Finsbury square, fringe-maker (Richardson's, New inn
Parker J. Mortimer street, Cavendish sq. goldsmith (Bland, Racquet court, Fleet st.
Parker J. Gargrave, York, and W. Hepworth, Linton, York, cotton-twist-spinners (Oxley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn
Peacock R. Liverpool, coach-maker (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Pearks J. Little St Martin's lane, victualler (Rhodes and Co. St. James's walk
Pearson J. East Cheap, wine-merchant (Alcock, Corner, and Lindsey, Southwark
Peer R. Crickdale, Wilts, dealer in cattle (Hughes, Dean Street, Fetter lane
Phillips J. County terrace, New Kent road, dealer (Bower, Clifford's inn
Pickering R. Liverpool, wine-merchant (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn
Platten T. jun. Lynn, Norfolk, cabinet-maker (Anstice and Cox, Inner Temple
Pollitt J. and J. Bennet, Manchester, cotton-spinners (Edge, Manchester
Poolton J. Bilston, Stafford, iron-dealer (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Potter T. Park place, Walworth, liquor-merchant (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street
Poulson G. Stoke upon Trent, Stafford, potter (Willis and Co. Warnford court
Powell C. Wapping High street, woollen-draper (Pullen, Fore street,
Prince W. Pontefract, York, grocer (Blakelock and Makinson, Serjeants' inn
Pritchard G. St. Paul's church yard, chinaman (Mayhew, Symmond's inn
Purnell W. Bristol, corn-factor (Whitcombe and King, Serjeants' inn, Fleet street
Redman M. St. Martin's le grand, dealer (Syddall, Aldersgate street
Richardson J. Bethnal Green, merchant (Hellyer, Adelphi
Ross J. Bedford street, Covent garden, silversmith (Day, Temple
Ross J. Liverpool, baker (Cardales and Young, Gray's inn

Roiley J. Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Royston W. E. West Leigh, Lancashire, cotton-spinner (Lee, Wakefield

Saxelby G. Ludgate hill, boot and shoemaker (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury sq.

Sees J. Pennington street, cooper (Finchett, Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields

Sellers G. Hull, merchant (Sandwith, Hull

Shaw E. Lambeth wall, victualler (Kiss, Printer's street, Blackfriars

Shepherd T. Great Mary le bone st. linen-draper (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street

Shufflebotham T. Dunstable, Beds, shopkeeper (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Simmons G. Stangate street, Westminster bridge, dealer (Eyre, Gray's inn square

Sisley C. St Peter the Apostle, Thanet, Kent, merchant (Austin, Gray's inn

Smith J. Hessle, York, beast-jobber (Fowler, Gamford Briggs

Smith T. Tipton, Birmingham, edge-tool-maker (Hughes, Dean street, Fetter lane

Smyth J. G. East Stonehouse, Devon, merchant (Alexander, Lincoln's inn

Stark A. Buckingham street, tailor (Price, Poland street

Stavert T. Liverpool, merchant (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Symmons E. Deal, grocer (Egan and Waterman, Essex street, Strand

Tempest W. H. Vauxhall, haberdashers (Burn, Auction mart

Thornton R. Liverpool, timber merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Todd J. and G. Liverpool, woollen-drapers (Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row

Todhunter J. Hythe, Kent, sadler (Carter, Staple's inn

Toller E. Godmanchester, corn-buyer (Clennell, Staple's inn

Twigg J. Amen corner, Paternoster row, muslin-manufacturer (Harman, Wine office court, Fleet street

Valentine J. H. Church passage, Old Jewry, insurance-broker (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings

Waller H. H. and H. Sunderland, Halifax, dyers (Wigglesworth, Gray's inn

Watson H. Weymouth mews, Portland place, coach-maker (Langley, Charlotte street, Bedford square

Watson J. York, linen-draper (Evans, Hatton garden

Wilkes J. S. Liverpool, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Wilkinson T. and S. Nottingham, hosiers (Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

Willoughby S. Bread street hill, coal-merct. (Jesse, Furnival's inn

Wilson W. Shadwell, mariner (Michell, Union court, Broad street

Winn T. Prince's street, Hanover square, milliner (King, Castle street, Holborn

Wood H. Workington, Cumberland, grocer (Pearson, Staple's inn

Yalden J. Winchester, miller (Allen, Clifford's inn

DIVIDENDS.

Between 15th Sept. and 15th Oct. concluded.

Messeyer W. Mitcham, Surry, stone-mason, Oct. 12—Millar J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct, 16—Millard F. and J. Lee, Size lane, packers. Oct. 26—Milner C. Hackney, cattle-dealer, Oct 22—Moffat T. and J. Browne, Goswell street, blue-manufacturers, Nov. 12—Moses J. Rood lane, London, insurance-broker, Nov 5—Norris J. Portsmouth, baker, Oct. 18—Osborn G. Tottenham Court, upholsterer, Oct. 29—Page J. Hornsey, butcher, Nov 5—Page J. Bishopsgate street, haberdasher, Nov. 2—Patterson J. Woolwich, grocer, Nov. 5—Payne J. Burnham, Essex, clothes-salesman, Oct. 12—Peach T. Loughborough, Leicester, hosier, Oct. 25—Penn J. Leather lane, oil and colour-man, Nov 19—Percival W. Oxford st. linen-draper, Nov. 12—Perkins N. sen. and jun. Eastrington, Glocester, clothiers, Oct. 24—Perkins C. Swansea, shopkeeper, Nov. 5—Preston W. Leeds, merchant, Oct 22—Puckett J. Weymouth, merchant, Oct. 29—Pullenger G. and H. Robley, Hants, woollen-drapers, Oct. 12—Rawlinson A. and T. Baggot, Liverpool, merchts, Oct 30—Read T. Leeds, merchant, Oct. 31—Reeve R. and W. D. Jones, Vere street, St. Mary le bone, stationers, Oct. 29—Roberts J. Nottingham, hosier, Oct. 22—Rowbottom J. Field house, York, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 4—Rowlandson, L. E. Isaac and W. Brien, Cheapside, warehousemen, Dec. 7.—Savage S. and J. Slack, Macclesfield, silk-manufacturers, Oct. 28—Seed J. Preston, Lancashire, corn-merchant, Oct 23—Senior R. Bristol, clothier, Nov. 16—Sharland G. South Molton, Devon, money-scrivener, Oct. 9—Skrimshire T. Fakenham, Norfolk, schoolmaster, Oct. 30—Smith W. King's Arms yard, Coleman street, money-scrivener, Dec 23—Soanes A. Deptford, rope-maker, Nov. 30—Spencer J. Brighton, linen-draper, Nov. 12—Stanley J. Deal, ship-agent, Nov 12—Stead W. Little Tower hill, mercht. Oct. 22—Stechert L. Hanover square, tailor, Nov. 5—Stevenson T. Snow's Fields, Surry, woolstapler, Nov. 2—Strickland J. Stockport, Worcester, skinner, Nov. 13—Sturley T. Swaffham, Norfolk, upholder, Oct. 20—Sutton J. Sandy, Beds, butcher, Oct. 26—Swindells G. Stockport, hatter, Nov. 1—Swine S. Hallifax, merchant, Oct. 23—Tabor J. C. Colchester, merchant, Oct. 21—Taylor C. Bristol, silversmith, Oct 15—Taylor J. Chatham, wine merchant, Nov. 16—Tellemach T. Petersham, Surrey, dairy-man, Oct. 19—Tetstall J. Chaddesley, Corbet, Worcester, tailor, Nov. 5—Toledano P. B. de, Great Prescot st. Goodman's fields, merchant, Nov. 16—Topham T. Manchester, merchant, Oct. 28—Turner T. Nicholas square, Cripplegate, victualler, Nov. 5—Upsdell P. Castle street, Leicester square, builder, Nov. 2—Uren R. Petersfield, Hants, fellmonger, Nov. 5—Vaux J. Cushion court, Broad street, broker, Nov. 5—Walker R. Hull, grocer, Nov. 5—Watkins T. Broad street, Carnaby market, auctioneer, Nov. 16—Watson W. Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, Nov. 2—Watson W. Back street, Horsley Down, vic-

tualler, Nov. 5—Waybran J. and J. Gerrard, Swan street, Minories, corn-factors, Nov. 2—Webb H. Enfield, corn-factor, Oct. 29—Wells W. jun. Bradford, York, grocer, Nov 5—Welchman J. Crewkerne, Somerset, linen-draper, Oct. 15—Williams R. H. F. and M. Wilson, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 16—Williamson G. York, shoemaker, Oct. 10—Willis E. Stroud, Gloucester, draper, Oct. 24—Wilson J. Beak street, Golden square, man's mercer, Oct. 12—Withers H. Bath, haberdasher, Oct. 21—Woodward J. Derby, lace-manufacturer, Oct. 29—Woodward T. jun. Ri , Suffolk, shopkeeper, Nov. 16—Wright T. Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 5—Wynn W. Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, vintner, Oct. 31—Young A. and J. Baron, St. Mary at Hill, London, merchants, Nov. 12.

DIVIDENDS

Between 15th Oct. and 15th Nov

Abell F. Ingram court, Fenchurch street, merchant, Nov. 23—Adams C. Pancras lane, London, merchant, Nov 5—Adams E. G. High street, St. Mary le bone, apothecary, Nov. 23—Anderson J. R. Throgmorton street, merchant, Nov. 19—Andrews T. Basinghall street, factor, Nov. 30—Ashley R. Uxbridge, innkeeper, Nov. 13—Ashton T. Portsea, linen-draper, Nov. 19—Audley W. Bristol, linen-draper, Nov. 21—Baiss W. Warminster, and J. Baiss, Fisherton Anger, Wilts, coopers, Dec 2—Bamford S. P. Exeter, factor, Dec. 19—Banks R. Bamber bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 15—Beardsley W. Belper, Derby, innkeeper, Dec. 6—Bun E. Parliament street, milliner, Dec. 15—Benjamin B. Chatham, glass and china-man, Nov 26—Bentley T. and E. A. Whytt, Fenchurch street, dry-salters, Dec. 7—Betts H. Sloane square, carpenter, Nov. 30—Bishop J. and J. Terry, Maidstone, upholders, Nov. 12—Bland J. Moulton, Lincoln, blacksmith, Dec. 11—Bond J. Lloyd's Coffee house, underwriter, Nov. 12—Borrows W. Manchester, horse-dealer, Nov. 12—Bowring J. J. New Bond street, hatter, Nov. 30—Boys R. Preston, Lancaster, builder, Dec. 2—Bradfield, R. Attleborough, Norfolk, miller, Nov. 30—Brine E. W. Chichester, brazier, Nov. 26—Brix R. Kensington, cabinet-maker, Nov. 16—Brook J. Stow market, Suffolk, cabinet-maker, Nov. 26—Brown, Little East Cheap, cheesemonger, Nov. 14—Buchanan R. Liverpool, medicine vender, Nov. 27—Burchell F. Warwick place, Bedford row, sadler, Nov. 19—Cansdell W. Hackey road, carpenter, Nov. 11—Carr T. Oxford, grocer, Nov. 16—Carritt, J. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, merchant, Nov. 27—Cass G. jun. Ware, Herts, oat-dealer, Nov. 16—Cassel M. Sun street, Bishopsgate, shopkeeper, Dec. 7—Chapman J. Pavement, Moorfields, shoe-maker, Nov. 16—Cleland A. Charles street, Mary le bone, upholsterer, Dec. 10—Colekin W. and J. Coventry, grocers, Nov. 26—Coleman J. Silver street, Golden square, tallow-chandler, Nov. 16—Collett T. Uxbridge, grocer, Nov. 16—Cooper E. Hendon, carpenter, Nov. 30—Cormack H. Watling street, underwriter, Nov. 30—Crean E. Margaret street, Cavendish square, carpenter, Nov. 19—Crook A. B. Colne, Lancaster, calico-manufacturer, Nov. 27—Crookes J. Whitchurch, Salop, shoemaker, Nov. 10—Davidson J. East India chambers, Leadenhall street, Nov. 30—Davies D. Old Street road, victualler, Nov. 14—Davis P. Birdham, baker, Nov. 11—Davison J. New Brentford, linen-draper, Nov. 30—Denham S. Bermondsey street, Southwark, tailor—Dodd E. Dock Head, tallow-chandler, Nov. 30—Dolin W. T. Southwark, jeweller, Nov. 30—Dowson N. St. Ann's lane, Cheapside, warehouseman, Nov. 12—Duchatelay L. D. Great Scotland yard, distiller, Dec. 3—Duffin E. Buckingham, linen-draper, Nov. 30—Duke E. and F. Eltham, Kent, linen-drapers, Dec 7—Dunsmure J. and J. Gardner, Broad street, merchants, Nov. 23—Dutton J. Hillsley, Glocester, shopkeeper, Dec. 3—Eames W. Little Moorfields, stable-keeper, Nov. 30—Edwards J. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 3—Evered A. Lower Grosvenor street, wine-merchant, Dec. 3—Eyre J. Charing cross, trunk-maker, Nov. 23—Fairclough G. jun. Chorley, Lancaster, grocer, Nov. 18—Fenton F. Sheffield, merchant, Nov. 23—Finlayson W. and T. Deares, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 11—Fisk R. Wickham market, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Dec. 3—Felton R. Manchester, dyer, Nov. 30—Flaxman, Dean street, Red lion square, cheesemonger, Nov. 12—Ford J. Minories, trunk-maker, Nov 19—Ford J. Bristol, cheese-factor, Nov. 29—French M. George street, Portman square, wine-merchant, Nov. 14—Gardner G. Horsley-down lane, coal-merchant, Nov. 19—Gascoign J. Woodstock street, Bond street, tailor, Dec. 3—Geary T. Austin friars, merchant, Dec 3—Gill Browns hill, Glocester, clothier, Nov. 27—Gill N. Spitalfields market, victualler, Nov. 26—Glover C. Albemarle street, upholsterer, Nov. 19—Greaves J. jun. Copthall court, insurance-broker, Nov. 23—Hale H. Birchin lane, oilman, Nov. 30—Hanson B. Middle Scotland yard, wine-merchant, Dec. 10—Harris G. Plymouth, dealer, Nov. 15—Hart G. Woodbridge, Suffolk, brewer, Dec. 3—Hartshorn, S. Shrewsbury, mercer, Nov. 11—Haworth J. jun. Hull, merchant, Dec. 3—Hay J. and J. Hall, Borough High street, linen-drapers, Nov. 26—Hayward, T. Deal, shopkeeper, Nov. 30—Henderson J. and A. Nielson, Mitre court, merchants, Nov. 30—Hett W. Leeds, woolstapler, Nov 20—Hewson T. Great St. Helen's, merchant, Nov. 23—Hinton W. Painswick, Glocester, Nov 26—Hodgson T. Blackman street, Southwark, upholder, Nov. 30—Hopkins T. J. Chigwell, Essex, brewer, Nov. 19—Horn W. and R. Jackson, Red cross street, Southwark, distillers, Nov. 19—Horner, J. West Smithfield, victualler, Dec 7—Horsman J. Brighton place, Hackney road, flour-factor, Nov 30—Hughes T. Norfolk street, Strand, wine-merchant, Nov. 12—Hurry J. Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchant, Nov. 30—Ingham J. and D. Fox, Bradford, calico-manufacturers, Nov. 27—Inwood D. Lower Thames street, oil and colour-man, Nov. 23—Jackson T. Argyle street, tailor, Nov. 16—Jackson J. W. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 20—Jones E. Doddinghurst, Essex, victualler, Dec. 10—Jukes G. M. J. Langley, and E. Jukes, Salis-

bury square, Fleet street, navy-agents, Nov. 30—Kendall H. Rochester, draper, Nov. 30—Kernot J. Bear street, Leicester fields, druggist, Nov. 19—Knight J. Calne, Wilts, clothier, Nov. 30—Knowlton C. W Fleet street, hatter, Dec. 7—Lecompte E Fetter lane, jeweller, Nov 30—Limbrick T. Hawkesbury, Glocester, linen-draper, Dec 3—Long J. Kingston, Surrey, maltster, Dec. 7—Lownds T. Gutter lane, warehousman, Nov. 19—Mackenzie R. King's Arms yard, merchant, Dec. 7—Macnamara J. London, merchant, Nov. 30—Maggs G. Bristol, linen-draper, Nov. 30—Mallalieu W. and G. Manchester, cotton-twist and wool-dealers, Nov. 14—Mather T. Newcastle upon Tyne, oilman, Dec. 3—Mather J. Liverpool, plumber, Dec. 3—Mercier C. and C. Chervet, Bartholomew close, printers, Nov. 19—Milner C. Hackney, dealer-in-cattle, Nov. 23—Moon J. Manchester, and W. Maymen, Haslingden, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers, Nov 23—Morgan W. B. and J. Dudden, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, bankers, Nov. 12—Naylor T. jun. Liverpool, upholsterer, November 12—Nesbitt J. E. Stewart, and J. Nesbitt, jun. Aldermanbury, merchants, Nov. 16—Norris P. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 27—Nutt T. Spalding, Lincoln, draper, Nov. 30—Orams T. Stowmarket, Suffolk, ironmonger, Nov. 27—Parry J. Deptford, potter, Nov. 26—Payne, S L. Change alley, hatter, Nov 12—Penford J. Ringwood, Hants, meal-man, Nov. 26—Perring J. Chalford, Glocester, clothier, Nov. 15—Philipson H. Cottingham, York, nurseryman, Nov. 19—Phillips D. Walbrook, tailor, Nov. 12—Phillips W Brighton, builder, Nov. 16—Phillips P Drury lane, tailor, Nov. 26—Pollitt J. Manchester, grocer, Nov. 19—Price J. Birmingham, brass founder, Nov. 27—Pullinger G. and H Ropley, woollen drapers, Nov. 12—Rathborn J Greenwich, carpenter, Nov. 23—Ray T. Upper Thames street, stationer, Nov 30—Reed J. Bath, confectioner, Nov. 14—Reeve W. Clapham, coach-master, Nov. 16—Rich W. Charlotte street, Whitechapel, tallow-chandler, Nov 19—Riggs W. Liverpool, merchant, Nov 26—Robertson W. Great St Helen's, merchant, Nov. 19—Robinson W. R. F. Parris, and D Squires, King street, Seven Dials, bakers, Nov. 30—Robinson T. Romford, printer, Nov. 19—Romers J Rosamond place, Clerkenwell, watch-jeweller, Nov 30—Rothery T. Leeds, York, woolstapler, Nov. 14—Rowlandson T. and J. Bates, Cheapside, merchants, Nov. 30—Rye W. Oxford street, linen-drapers, Nov. 23—Saffery J. Canterbury, bookseller, Nov. 18—Salter J. Bermondsey, New road, Surrey, Dec. 2—Scott T. Thannington, Kent, victualler, Nov. 13—Scott J D. South Cadbury, Somerset, jobber, Nov. 30—Seager S. P. Maidstone, dealer and chapman, Nov. 23—Scriven J. and J. Alcester, Warwick, needle-makers, Dec. 3—Shirvey W. Charlotte street, Whitechapel, grocer, Nov. 30—Slow G. Manchester, dealer. Nov. 25—Smith G. and J. Curre, Chepstow, bankers, Nov. 30—Smith S. New Cavendish street, milliner, Nov. 12—Smithson J. Blackfriars road, grocer, Nov. 19—Spurrier W. A. Bristol, mercer, Nov. 12—Stevenson J. Oxford street, dealer, Nov. 12—Storie W. Warwick street, Charing cross, tailor, Nov 30—Taylor R. Leicester square, hosier, Nov. 16—Thackray W. Burton Leonard, York, flax-dresser, Nov. 12—Thomas W. C. Nicholas lane, merchant, Nov. 14—Thomas J. Manchester, cotton-spinner, Nov 20—Thomas W. and H Hesketh, Chester, bankers, Nov. 28—Thornson A. Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchant, Nov. 14—Thornton J. Leeds, innholder, Nov. 27—Tiddeman J. John street, Oxford street, ironmonger, Nov. 30—Tolley W. jun. Richmond, saddler, Nov. 30—Topham T. Manchester, merchant, Nov. 27—Vicat G Portsmouth, vintner, Nov. 19—Vine T. jun. Brighton, grocer, Nov. 12—Wakeling E. Clare, Suffolk, brewer, Nov 30—Wallis J. Fleet street, engraver, Nov 12—Walsh R. King's road, Chelsea, India-rubber manufacturer, Nov. 30—Watson W. P. Selby, York, mercer, Nov. 14—Watson J. Elton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, Nov. 12—Watson W. Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, Nov. 12—Watson H. and M. Newcastle upon Tyne, grocers, Nov. 26—Webb W. Westminster bridge road, coal-merchant, Nov. 19—Webb J. Bisley, Glocester, clothier, Nov. 13—Weddell J. G. and J. Lloyd, Fen court, Fenchurch street, corn factors, Nov. 19—Wells W. jun Bradford, York, grocer, Nov. 12—Welsh J. and J. Sexon, New Compton street, St. Giles's, calico-glaziers, Nov. 30—Whidborne R. Crediton, Devon, maltster, Nov 26—White T. Southwark, haberdasher, Nov. 14—Whitehead W. Shaw Hall, Saddleworth, York, woollen-manufacturer, Nov. 13—Whitehead J. and J. Liverpool, brewers, Nov. 19—Widnell J. Holborn, glass-seller, Nov. 30—Willis J. G. M. Jukes, J. G. Jackson, and J. Langley, Salisbury square, Fleet street, merchants, Nov. 30.

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from Oct. 28 to Nov. 2.

TOTAL, 12,296 quarters.—Average, 109s. 9½d per quarter, or 15¾d. per quarter higher than last return.

Return of Flour from Nov. 2 to 8.

TOTAL, 23,547 sacks.—Average, 101s. 7¼d. per sack, or 2s. 6¾d. per sack higher than last return.

Average of England and Wales, Nov. 9.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat	103	7	Barley	49	4	Beans	55	7
Rye -	52	8	Oats -	31	2	Pease	63	6

CORN, SEEDS, *&c.*

	s.	s.	s.
Wheat white, per quarter	72	95	134
—— red - -	72	92	122
—— foreign	72	92	120
Rye - - -	46	48	54
Barley, English	44	50	51
Malt - - -	60	72	90
Oats, Feed -	30	34	36
—— Friezland	—	—	—
—— Poland	34	40	43
—— Potatoe	38	42	44
Beans, Pigeon	56	60	68
—— Horse -	—	—	—
Pease, Boiling	70	84	94
—— Grey -	50	60	65
Flour, per sack	100	—	—
—— Seconds	95	100	—
—— Scotch	90	95	—

	s.	s.	s.
Tares, per bushel -	10	12	13
Turnip - -	28	32	34
Mustard, brown -	15	19	22
—— white	10	13	17
Canary, per qr.	84	88	92
Hempseed -	46	50	52
Linseed - -	80	90	100
Clover, red, per cwt.	84	95	110
—— white	82	100	112
—— foreign, red	80	100	108
—— white	88	105	115
Trefoil - -	15	30	44
Carraway -	80	86	90
Coriander -	32	34	35

American Flour —s a —s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.
Rapeseed, per last - - - - - £50 a 56.
Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £16 16s. to £— 0s. per 1,000 cakes of 3lb each.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	80	a	85
—— good	70	a	79
—— ordinary	67	a	71
East India, white	76	a	90
—— yellow	65	a	75
—— brown	65	a	75
MOLASSES 33s. od.	a	—s.	—
REFINED SUGAR			
Double Loaves	120	a	148
Hambro' ditto	106	a	114
Powder ditto	106	a	114
Single ditto	103	a	110
Canary Lumps	98	a	105
Large ditto	96	a	—
Bastards, whole	70	a	74
—— faces	78	a	84
—— middles	70	a	76
—— tips -	66	a	68

GINGER.

Jamaica, white	82	a	200
Barbadoes, ditto	75	a	80
—— black	70	a	75

RICE, *Bonded.*

Carolina -	24	a	26
Brazil - -	26	a	28

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine -	75	0	a	85	0
Good	70	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	67	0	a	69	0
Triage	30	0	a	50	0
Jamaica.					
Fine -	75	0	a	85	0
Good	60	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	40	0	a	59	0
Triage	20	0	a	39	0
Mocha	300	0	a	600	0
Bourbon	90	0	a	120	0
St. Domingo	60	0	a	70	0
Java -	90	0	a	100	0

COCOA, *Bonded.*

Trinidad and Carraccas	90	0	a	100	0
Plantation	65	0	a	80	0

SPICES and PEPPER, per lb.

Nutmegs	18	0	a	24	0
Cloves	10	0	a	10	6
Cinnamon	10	6	a	11	6
Mace	36	0	a	42	0
Pepp. white	5	3	a	—	0
—— black	2	5	a	2	6
Pimento	2	0	a	—	0

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 40s. 7d.

Sugars of every description have been extremely brisk the whole of this month, at considerable advance, as will be seen by the preceding Table.

HOPS in the Borough.

BAGS	£	s		£	s
Kent - -	5	5	a	6	12
Sussex - -	4	0	a	5	15
Essex - -	0	0	a	0	0

POCKETS	£	s		£	s
Kent - -	5	10	a	7	15
Sussex - -	5	0	a	6	14
Farnham -	8	0	a	11	0

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

	Nov.	Wheat. s		s	Barley. s		s	Oats. s		s	Beans. s		s	Pease. s		s
Maidstone	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Lincoln	8	84	a	107	46	a	55	29	a	40	58	a	60	—	a	—
Canterbury	9	190	a	140	44	a	54	30	a	42	54	a	58	58	a	60
Lewes	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Chesterfield	9	74	a	106	40	a	50	28	a	36	50	a	54	50	a	58
Ashborne	9	90	a	100	48	a	54	26	a	36	48	a	56	—	a	—
Lynn	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Gainsboro'	12	90	a	99	38	a	45	22	a	30	44	a	50	—	a	—
Louth	16	96	a	108	45	a	50	30	a	32	44	a	50	—	a	—
Sandwich	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newark	11	100	a	110	50	a	56	30	a	35	52	a	56	—	a	—
Uppingham	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newbury	14	100	a	140	45	a	56	32	a	38	58	a	60	60	a	68
Devizes	14	98	a	128	51	a	59	32	a	38	58	a	66	—	a	—
Reading	16	120	a	144	52	a	55	30	a	39	64	a	67	65	a	69
Swansea	12	107	a	—	56	a	—	28	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Henley	15	114	a	141	46	a	57	39	a	49	57	a	66	68	a	—
Maidenhead	13	110	a	142	50	a	54	36	a	54	60	a	70	67	a	—
Salisbury	12	112	a	120	52	a	58	28	a	36	58	a	66	—	a	—
Penrith	12	89	a	—	42	a	—	24	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Hull	12	74	a	105	42	a	46	24	a	33	48	a	51	—	a	—
Basingstoke	13	120	a	140	49	a	55	32	a	39	60	a	68	—	a	—
Wakefield	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Andover	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Warminster	19	106	a	128	54	a	64	34	a	40	58	a	64	—	a	—

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

	s	d		s	d
Brandy, Cog.	8	9	a	9	6
—— Spanish	5	0	a	5	2
Hollands Gin	8	0	a	8	6
Rum, Jamaica	4	6	a	6	9
—— Lew, Isl.	3	8	a	4	6

	s	d		s	d
Mol. Spirits, British	13	10	a	14	0
—— Irish -	0	0	a	0	0
—— Scotch	0	0	a	0	0
Spirits of Wine	24	0	a	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER, 1811.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, *Esq.*

1811. OCT.	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean.	Weather.	Evap	Rain.
1	S E 1	29,32	29,15	29,235	60,0°	48,0°	54,00°	rainy	—	—
○ 2	S E 1	29,78	29,32	29,550	59,0	49,0	54,00	cloudy	—	
3	S 1	29,78	29,40	29,590	58,0	47,0	52,50	rainy	—	—
4	S 1	29,40	29,15	29,275	67,0	50,0	58,50	fine	—	
5	S 1	29,28	29,15	29,215	67,0	53,0	60,00	rainy	.310	.770
6	S 1	29,78	29,28	29,530	59,0	50,0	54.50	fine	—	
7	S W 1	29,78	29,74	29,760	63,0	52,0	57,50	rainy	—	—
8	S E 1	29,96	29,79	29,875	63,0	53,0	58,00	cloudy	—	
☽ 9	S E 1	29,96	29,92	29,940	68,0	52,0	60,00	cloudy	—	
10	S E 1	29,96	29,85	29,905	66,0	55,0	60,50	cloudy	—	
11	S E 1	29,85	29,65	29,750	66,0	53,0	59,50	showery	—	
12	S E 2	29,6[illegible]	29,20	29 425	60,0	48,0	54,00	showery	—	—
13	W 4	29,82	29,35	29,585	56,0	44,0	50,00	fine	.960	.750
14	W 2	29,82	29,65	29,735	60,5	44,0	52,25	rainy	—	—
15	S W 1	29,65	29,60	29,625	64,5	55,0	59,75	fine	—	
16	S W 1	29,95	29,60	29,775	65,0	53,0	59,00	fine	.250	.355
● 17	S 1	30,05	29,95	30,000	63,0	45,0	54,00	fine	—	
18	W 2	30,15	30,05	30,100	64,0	52,0	58,00	rainy	—	—
19	S 1	30 28	30,15	30,215	60,5	48,0	54,25	fine	.350	.470
20	S 1	30,28	30,05	30,165	62,5	47,0	54,75	fine	—	
21	S 1	30,05	29,36	29,705	61,5	49,5	55,50	rainy	—	—
22	S 1	29,36	29,22	29,290	58,5	48,0	53,25	rainy	—	—
23	S 2	29,35	29,05	29,135	55,0	46,0	50,50	showery	.290	.610
24	S E 1	29,10	29,05	29,075	53,5	43,0	48,25	fine	—	
☾ 25	E 2	29,05	28,55	28,300	50,0	38,0	44,00	fine	—	
26	S E 1	28,55	28,08	28,315	52,0	40,5	46,25	rainy	—	—
27	S E 1	28,46	28,08	28,270	51,0	40,0	45,50	fine	—	
28	Var. 1	28,46	28,30	28,380	53,5	38,0	45,75	fine	—	
29	W 2	28,65	28,30	28,475	50,0	43,0	47,50	rainy	—	—
30	N W 1	28,85	28,65	28,750	50,0	40,0	45,00	rainy	—	—
○ 31	S 1	29,55	28,85	29,200	53,0	40,0	46,50	rainy	.310	1,000
			Mean	29,391		*Mean*	53,32	*Inches*	2,470	3,955

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.391—maximum, 30.28, wind S 1—minimum, 28.08, wind S. E. 1—Range, 2,20 inches.
The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .65 of an inch, which was on the 12th.
Mean temperature, 53°.32—maximum, 68° wind S. E. 1—Minimum 38° wind E. 2—Range 30.
The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours is 18°, which was on the 18th.
Spaces described by the barometer, 8.60 inches—Number of changes, 17.
Rain, &c. this month, 3.955 inches—number of wet days, 14—Total rain this year, 30.015 in.
The quantity of water evaporated from the surface of water exposed to the rays of the sun and wind, is 2.470 inches.—Total this year, 29.425 inches.

WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	1	10	11	3	5	0	1	0

Number of observations 31—Brisk winds 1—Boisterous ones 1.

Character of the month temperate, with frequent showers of rain, particularly during the latter half of the month. The atmospherical pressure fluctuated between twenty-nine and thirty inches, from the 1st to the 16th, when it soon reached its monthly maximum: the barometer now experienced a very sudden and great depression, for in the course of a week it shewed its monthly minimum, having lost two inches and two tenths. The wind has blown very gently from the southern points; on the 13th there was a heavy gale from the west.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR OCTOBER, 1811.

Conducted by Mr. J. Gibson, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

1811. OCT.	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean.	Weather.	Evap.	Rain.
1	S	29,65	29,47	29,560	65°	48°	50,5°	clouds	—	—
○ 2	S W	29,74	29,65	29,695	64	38	51,0	fine	—	
3	N E	29,74	29,46	29,600	65	54	59,5	cloudy	—	.29
4	S E	29,53	29,46	29,495	73	62	67,5	cloudy	—	—
5	S E	29,68	29,53	29,605	75	57	66,0	showery	.48	.14
6	W	29,80	29,77	29,785	64	55	59,5	fine	—	.14
7	W	29,77	29,77	29,770	71	57	64,0	cloudy	—	—
8	S W	29,80	29,77	29,785	68	56	62,0	fair	—	
☽ 9	S W	29,86	29,80	29,830	69	56	62,5	fine	.39	
10	S W	29,86	29,80	29,830	65	59	62,0	cloudy	—	
11	S W	29,80	29,74	29,770	70	53	61,5	cloudy	—	
12	S	29,69	29,57	29,630	71	49	60,0	cloudy	—	—
13	S W	29,77	29,69	29,730	61	51	56,0	clouds	—	.12
14	Var.	29,77	29,75	29,760	64	55	59,5	cloudy	.48	—
15	S	29,75	29,70	29,725	77	52	64,5	fair	—	
16	S W	29,86	29,75	29,805	68	58	63,0	clouds	—	—
● 17	S	29,95	29,86	29,905	74	46	60,0	fine	—	
18	W	29,97	29,95	29,960	73	58	65,5	cloudy	—	
19	W	29,98	29,97	29,975	65	51	58,0	cloudy	.38	.11
20	S E	29,98	29,87	29,925	65	56	60,5	fair	—	
21	S	29,87	29,50	29,685	67	59	63,0	fine	—	
22	S E	29,50	29,47	29,485	67	51	59,0	cloudy	—	.19
23	S W	29,47	29,47	29,470	67	51	59,0	clouds	.37	
24	S	29,47	29,35	29,410	57	45	51,0	cloudy	—	—
☾ 25	W	29,35	28,75	29,050	56	41	48,5	fine	—	.20
26	S E	28,87	28,75	28,810	57	43	50,0	rainy	—	.31
27	S E	28,77	28,74	28,755	56	41	48,5	showers	—	.08
28	N E	28,85	28,77	28,810	54	42	48,0	rain	—	.35
29	Var.	29,06	29,00	29,030	53	44	48,5	cloudy	—	—
30	E	29,47	29,00	29,235	61	45	53,0	rainy	—	.38
○ 31	Var.	29,64	29,60	29,620	60	51	55,5	showers	.56	.13
			Mean	29,564		Mean	58,1	Total	2,66 *in.*	2,64 *in.*

RESULTS. Prevailing winds, southerly.—Mean height of barometer, 29,564 inches—thermometer, 58°,1.—Total of evaporation, 2,66 inches.—Rain 2,64 inches.

Notes.—4th. Rainy morning—6th. Wind very boisterous during the last night—evening fine—the comet remarkably bright about eight o'clock—10th. Foggy morning—14th. Fine evening—16th. Very fine morning—17th. A stratus on the marshes at night—several small meteors observed in the evening—18th. Very foggy morning—19th. Gloomy, misty morning—a stratus on the fields in the evening, having the appearance of an extensive inundation—night extremely foggy—20th. Foggy morning—21st. Very beautiful cirro-cumuli in the evening—22d. Rainy evening—23d. Very fine clear evening—25th. Evening fine till ten o'clock, when a heavy rain came suddenly on—great depression of the barometer at the time—26th. Rainy day—27th. Fine morning.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for November, 1811.

Sun Fire Office	£185 pr. sh.
Globe Ditto	114 do.
Albion Fire and Life Assurance	£51 a 52 do.
London Docks	£121 per cent.
West India Ditto	158 do.
Commercial Ditto	150 do.
East Country Ditto	74 a 75 do.
East London Water-works	£91 a 93 per sh
West Middlesex Ditto	£7 do dis.
Grand Junction Ditto	£30 a 40 do. pm.
Manchester and Salford Do	40 a 42 do. do.
York Buildings Ditto	par a 4 do. do.
Ellesmere Canal	£70 a 73 do.
Grand Junction Canal	£200 pr. sh.
Erewash Ditto	825 do.
Dudley Ditto	52 a 53 do.
Grand Surry Ditto	101 a 103 do.
Kennet and Avon Ditto	30 a 31 do.
Monmouthshire Ditto	100 a 103 do.
Shrewsbury Ditto	144 a 145 do.
Peak Forest	74 a 79 do.
Rochdale Ditto	51 a 53 do.
Auction Mart	£5 do. pm.
London Institution	£60 a 63 do.
Covent-Garden Theatre	£470 a 473 do.

WOLFE & Co. 9, 'Change-Alley, Cornhill. FORTUNE & Co. 13, Cornhill.

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5	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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INDEX.

A — Page

Africa, travels in that country 147, 211, 257
Agricultural report, monthly 52, 115, 176, 237, 305, 361
Air-balloon, experiment with one in Japan 200
Albuera, battle of 42
Almeida, evacuation of that fortress by the French 42
Amusements public, remarks on them 38, 101, 166, 227, 301
Angelo Michael, anecdote of him . 125
Apollonius Evander, a manuscript work by him discovered . . 282
Arbiter Elegantiarum, observations on female fashions . . 303
Argan, a remarkable African tree, described 259
Arts, conversations on them 1, 64, 125, 187, 249, 313
Astley's Amphitheatre, remarks on the performances there 39, 102, 166, 227, 301
Atlas Mount, account of some of the people by whom that district is inhabited 260
Auction Mart, description of that building 93, description of the coffee-room there 217
Austria, political events in that empire 100

B.

Bamberg, flight of remarkable birds observed there . . . 221
Bank of England, description of the Bullion-yard there . . . 152
Bankrupts, alphabetical list of 55, 116, 178, 242, 306, 364
Banquetting-house, Whitehall, description of it 35
Baraud M. his method of detecting the presence and quantity of alum in wine 87
Baza, battle of . . 230
Beard Mr. John, account of him . 188
Beauty, female, Moorish ideas of it 151
Beauvau M. de, anecdote of him . 164
Beggar's Opera, plan of it borrowed from Defoe 126
Ben Halli, his Travels in Africa 147, 211, 257
Berkeley peerage, decision of the lords respecting it . . . 111
Blanchard Madame, her perilous ascent in a balloon from Paris — . . 221
Blood, experiments for making it artificially — 221
Boerhaave Dr. his recipe of health 3

Bognor in Sussex, Roman bath discovered there . . . 222
Boleyn, queen Anne, her procession from the Tower to Westminster described . 251
Book-case, description of one . 165
Books in the press announced 28, 95, 152, 219, 280, 339
Bornoo, description of that city . 258
Boulogne, account of a tower building there 221, action with the flotilla in that port 299
Buchanan Rev. Dr. his intended visit to Palestine, &c. . . . 156
Buggerwhash, method of hunting that animal in Africa . . . 214
Bullion, prices of it for the last 13 years 357
Bullion-yard, Bank of England, described 152
Burdett Sir F. result of his action against the serjeant-at-arms . . 111
Burke Mr. his description of the external indications of love . . 190

C.

Candles, manufacture of them from vegetable wax . . 340
Cardon Mr. letter transmitted to him from his Sicilian majesty . . 282
Carleton-house, description of the conservatory there 167, view of the front of that edifice . . . 227
Catalonia, military operations there 46, 231, 294
Caylus Count, anecdotes of him . 230
Chair for a library, description of one 40, movable one for invalids, described 225
Cheam school, notices of some of the pupils educated there . . . 216
Chemistry, on the benefits to be derived from a knowledge of that science in the ordinary affairs of life . . 4, 83
Chesnuts, attempts to extract sugar from them 283
Claudius M. his experiments in flying 97
Columella, observations on fiorin-grass 12
Commerce, view of the present state of 92, 160, 214, 277, 338
Companies' shares, prices of 61, 123, 185, 247, 311, 371
Concerts of animals . . 210
Copying, advantages derived from it in the arts . . 1, 126, 128
Crowns royal, remarks on several . 313

Page

Cyder and perry, method of detecting adulterations of them . . 86
Cyphers . . 151, 206, 266

D.

Da Vinci Leonardo, his character 3, Sonnet by him . . . 4
D'Ewes Sir Symonds, his description of the queen of Charles I. . . 315
Dividends, alphabetical list of 58, 117, 180, 243, 308, 366
Domestic occurrences 49, 111, 174, 235, 300, 356
Dover Castle, discovery of an ancient well there . . . 342
Drawing-books, recommendation of them 128
Draw wells, singular mode of raising water from them in Africa . . 260
Dunstall Mr. his epitaph . 188

E.

Eagles, description of those taken from the French . . . 37
English language, on mercantile expressions in it . . . 268

F.

Fairies, poetical description of them 250
Farinelli, his excellence in singing 249
Fashions for Ladies 52, 113, 177, 236, 302, 358
———— Letters on them 53, 358
———— Observations on them 303
Feinagle Professor, experiments of his method of facilitating and assisting the memory 283
Femur or thigh-bone, described . 64
Ferry, singular mode of crossing one in Africa 259
Fez, description of that city . 148, 257
Fibula, description of that bone . 65
Figueiras, surrender of that place to the French . . . 231
Finch Margaret, queen of the gypsies, account of her . . . 317
Fiorin-grass, observations on it . 12
Fluxional problems . . 326
Flying, trial of a machine for . 97
Foot, human, bones in it described . 65
Fragments and anecdotes . 162, 239
France, political events in that country 49, 108, 172, 234, 296
Freckles, remedy for them . . 2
Frivolousness, on the spirit of . 332
Fuentes d'Honor, battle of . . 41
Fullau, description of that country 151
Furniture, fashionable . 40, 103, 165, 360

G.

Galam, description of that country 150
Galileo, corrections of erroneous accounts respecting him . . . 320

Page

Geyser, or hot-spring in Iceland, described 69
Gibson Mr. meteorological tables kept by him 61, 123, 185, 247, 311, 371
Gilpin Rev. W notices of some of his pupils 216
Gothic architecture, a relish for it first excited by Milton . . . 318
Grease spots, methods of removing them from various kinds of stuffs . . 5
Grindel Dr. his experiments for making artificial blood . . . 221

H.

Hair, on the custom of cutting it off as practised by the Orientals . . 75
Hanson Mr. meteorological journal kept by him . 121, 122, 184, 246, 310, 370
Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. her person and character described . 315
Henry IV. anecdotes of him . 162
Henry VIII. description of a house at Newington, in which he occasionally resided 278
Hill Sir John, on the immoderate use of snuff . . . 2
Homberg Dr. remedy for freckles recommended by him . . . 2
Howell, his description of Charles the First's queen . . . 315
Huet, bishop of Avranches, anecdote of him 332

I.

Iceland, illustrations of 14, 67, 130, 202, 262
Ink spots, method of discharging them from various substances . 6
Intelligence, literary and scientific 28, 96, 152, 219, 280, 339
Ireland, proceedings there relative to the Catholic Committee . 174
Iron, proposal for employing it for the masts, yards, &c. of ships . 29
Iron-moulds, method of removing them from linen and cotton . . 5
Italy, letters from that country 7, 74, 136, 191

J.

Jamaica, remarkable phenomenon observed there . . 97
Japan, reception of the Russian embassy there, and experiment with a balloon 200
Johnson Dr. remark of a child on his statue in St. Paul's 3, his observation on suspicion 190
Johnstone Lieut-Colonel, his trial and sentence 113
Juninus, conversations on the arts 1, 64, 125, 187, 249, 313

K

King Lord, his notice to his tenants 112
King's Theatre, remarks on the performances there . . . 38, 101

Page
Kissing customary in Iceland . 205
Kotzebue Augustus von, old fashioned instructions of a lady to her grand-daughter 25, on the custom of cutting off the hair among the Orientals 73, correction of certain erroneous accounts respecting Galileo 320

L.

Languedoc, canal of, its origin . 253
Le Kain, anecdote of him . 165
Liancour Duchess de, her instructions to her grand-daughter . . 25
London, its present population . 235
Love, remarks on that passion 190, descriptions of it . . . 252

M.

Madagascar, capture of two French frigates off that island . . 300
Manresa, battle of . . 46
Manufactures British, patterns of them 54, 115, 177, 238, 305, 362
Markets London, their prices 60, 120, 183, 245, 309, 369
Mary queen of Scots, her bible on sale 30
Medical Reports 51, 114, 175, 236, 303, 360
Mediterranean sea, transactions there 173, 299
Mee Mrs. prospectus of her Portraits of the Beauties of the Court of George III. 339
Melville Lord, his death . . 50
Merlin's Mechanical Chair described 225
Metatarsus, description of the bones which compose it . . . 66
Meteorological table kept at Stratford 61, 123, 185, 247, 311, 371
——— Manchester 121 122, 184, 246, 310, 370
Milton, his description of Satan tranformed into an angel of light 188, lines from his Comus 251, his description of a Gothic church . . . 318
Montserrat, taking of that mountain by the French . . 231
Morocco, described . . 148
Morpurg M. account of his Travels 154
Mozart's Magic Flute, its performance at the Opera House . . . 38
Music, Review of 30, 98, 157, 222, 284, 345

N.

National debt, answer to a mathematical question respecting it . . 23
Newington-green, description of an old house there . . . 271

O.

Orcheston, remarkable species of grass found there 13
Ostriches, mode of hunting them in Africa 214

P.

Patella, description of it . 64
Patterns of British manufactures 54, 115, 177, 238, 305, 362
Physiognomy, reflections on . 188
Pithou, his will . . . 318
Playhouses, enumeration of those in London in Shakspeare's time . 127
Poetry . . . 240, 303
Politics, retrospect of 41, 104, 169, 229, 291, 350
Prussia, transactions in that country 111
Puget, anecdotes of him . . 165

R

Reynolds Sir Joshua, his observations on sculpture 2, his character of the pictures of Rubens . . 314
Rich, his excellence in the character of harlequin . . . 316
Richardson Dr. his statement of the advantages of the cultivation of fiorin-grass 13
——— Mr. observation by him respecting love . . . 190
Riquetti M. the projector of the canal of Languedoc, anecdotes of him . 253
Roberts Henry, particulars of him 316
Roberts James, particulars of him 317
Rooker Edward, account of him 316
——— Michael Angelo, account of him 316
Rubens, character of his works . 314
Russel Institution, description of it 288
Russia, political state of that empire 47, 110, 171, 233, 298

S

Sadler, Mr. his ascension in an air-balloon from Hackney . . 174
Sagone, bay of, destruction of a French squadron there . . 108
Satan, description of him by Milton 187
Sea-water, enquiry respecting its petrifying quality . . 135
Schiller, anecdotes of him . 163
Sculpture, remarks on it . 2, 3
Seezen M. account of his travels . 154
Sententious world . . 142
Shakspeare, sources from which he borrowed his plays . . . 127
Siberia, New, discovery of the island of 154
Sicily, political events in that island 297—observations on it . . 328
Silk, method of removing grease spots from it 5
Slee Mr. Thomas, fluxional problems by him 326
Snuff, effects of the immoderate use of it 2
Sonnet by Leonardo da Vinci . 4
Spain, transactions in that country, 42, 104, 169, 229, 291, 350
Spanish America, transactions there 47, 232, 29[illegible], 355
Spenser, his description of suspicion 190

Page

Spectator, Modern, 19, 87, 143, 206, 271, 334

Spine, human, its figure . 66

Stanhope Lord, his bill respecting bank-notes . . . 112

Steele Sir Richard, his character of Leonardo da Vinci . . 3

Stephensen Mr. late governor of Iceland, account of him . . 262

Stocks, prices of 62, 124, 186, 248, 312, 372

Strammonium, observations on its dangerous properties . . 51

Sudan, singular mode of trading at that place . . 213

Surry Institution, course of lectures there 283

Surry Theatre, remarks on the performances at it . 40, 103, 166, 228, 301

Suspicion, description of it . 190

Sweden, political state of that country 48, 110, 172, 234

T

Tarragona, taking of that city by the French 106

Tarsus, description of the bones which compose it . . . 65

Taylor Isaac, account of him . 317

Thames, proposal for converting it into docks 343

Tibia, description of that bone 64-5

Timbuctoo, description of that city 211

Page

U

United States, their political situation 49, 106, 172, 234, 298, 356

Usagre, action of . . 45

V

Veia, antiquities discovered on the site of that ancient city . . . 98

W

Wales Prince of, account of the fete given by him at Carlton-house . . 167

Walstein General, anecdote of him 239

Warwick-house, account of it . 350

Wax, vegetable, candles manufactured from it . . 340

Wellington Lord Viscount, biographical particulars of him . . 26

Whitehall chapel, view of the interior of it 35, ceremony of depositing there the eagles taken from the French . 36

Wimbledon, review of the volunteers of London there . 50

Window-curtain, fashionable . 103

Wines, method of detecting adulterations of them . . . 84

Woolstonecraft Mrs. her ideas on the requisites of a perfect form . . 190

X

Ximena, battle of . . 293

Y

York Duke of, reappointed to the office of commander in chief . 54

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